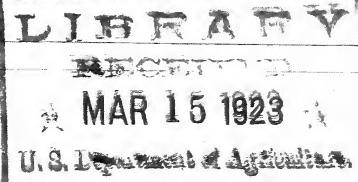


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GARDEN GUIDE
AND
CATALOG
of
PAGE'S STANDARD
QUALITY **SEEDS**

Grown By
THE PAGE SEED CO.

*CHENANGO VALLEY
SEED GARDENS*

GREENE, N.Y.

For Sale by



Page Principles of Doing Business

A man's word counts more in the seed-business, perhaps, than in any other line of human endeavor. Thousands of dealers and hundreds of thousands of planters accept our word every year that Page's Seeds are Quality Seeds.

Quality in Seeds is an evasive factor—poor stock and good stock of the same sort often look alike. Yet, it is for this evasive quality that we ask you to take our word, and here is what we do to safeguard both—you and yourselves:

We grow large quantities of the most important seed stocks ourselves. All stocks grown especially for us under contract by experienced growers are inspected by us during the growing season. All stocks, regardless of whether we or some one else grew them, are tested before shipping. Some, like Corn, we test as often as three times—for vitality, moisture and purity. The latter tests are made in our trialgrounds, a few views of which we take pleasure in showing herewith.

Thus, we try to protect all—the planter, the dealer and ourselves. But between the time we test the seeds and the time planters are justified in expecting results, many things are apt to occur over which we have no control. The seeds may be planted too early or too late; too shallow or too deep; the weather may be too cold or too hot, too dry or too wet. We cannot control the weather, hence we cannot guarantee results. In common with all other responsible seed houses, therefore, we give no warranty, expressed or implied as to description, purity or productiveness of the seeds we send out and will not in any way be responsible for the crop.

The Page Seed Company Greene, New York





To Those Who Plant Page's Seeds:—

THE PAGE SEED COMPANY is a wholesale house. It sells to retail dealers, who in turn sell to their customers. You and others have been buying our seeds for more than a quarter of a century. Possibly some of you will have laid away some of the old Catalogues, that were sent out many years ago. In all of these old Catalogues, as well as in our later Guides and Price Lists, we have held before you the policy of this Company. This policy is given under the "Page Principles of Doing Business" on the opposite page.

This little book which you are holding is not a catalogue. It is merely a descriptive list of the many kinds of seeds that we handle. It gives the cultural directions, and tells you what to expect from the crop. We have tried to make this book a real guide and reference book. If you desire prices they can be obtained from your dealer.

The illustrations are truthful reproductions of photographs taken by ourselves from true-to-type plants, and from scenes in our own trial grounds and growing stations.

Let us join forces to make a more abounding world. We will supply the best seeds your money can buy, so that, under favorable conditions, you may raise bigger crops than you ever have before.

With best wishes for your success,
Sincerely yours,



At your
service.

THE PAGE SEED COMPANY,

Chenango Valley Seed Gardens.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Vegetable Seeds Asparagus

Spargel Asperge Esparrago Sparagio

One ounce will produce ample roots for the average home garden.

Culture—As early in the spring as the soil will work up in good shape, sow seeds thinly in drills, one foot apart. When seedlings are 4 inches tall, thin them out to stand 3 inches apart in the row. Keep rows free from weeds by frequent cultivation. The following spring, prepare your permanent bed by applying plenty of well-rotted manure and some coarse salt which should be worked into the soil. Set your plants in deep trenches, 6 inches apart in the row and do not cut the first year. Those who want Asparagus more quickly should set out two-year-old roots, which your dealer will gladly order for you.

Barr's Mammoth. Stalks grow to immense size, sometimes an inch in diameter. A free bearing sort, quick growing and tender.

Columbian Mammoth White. Produces extra large, tender shoots which are pure white up to 4 and 5 inches above the surface. Commands high market price.

Conover's Colossal. The well-known standard green variety. Stalks large, quality excellent.

Palmetto. Large, deep green shoots with distinctly pointed tips. Early and of fine flavor.



Conover's Colossal.

Beans

Bohnen Haricots Habas o Frijoles Favas

A packet will plant two 15-foot rows. One pint contains enough seeds for a season's growing.

Culture—When the weather is firmly settled, and the soil is warm, plant bush beans in rows, 2 feet apart, with the seeds 4 inches apart in the row. Pole beans should be planted in hills 3 feet apart each way, with 4 to 6 beans to the hill. Beans thrive best in good rich loam or clay, but too much manure encourages too rank a leaf growth to the detriment of the bearing of pods.

Beans are shallow rooting plants and require but shallow cultivation. Hill plants slightly after the baby stage; it helps keep pods off the ground later on. Do not work among beans while foliage is wet—it spreads rust. Pick beans regularly and be careful not to jerk the plants unnecessarily when gathering the pods. Sow two 15-foot rows every other week from May 15th to July 15th.

Note: Bush beans are one of our leading specialties. In the northern part of our State, where both soil and weather conditions are nearly ideal for the production of high-class seed beans, we devote considerable acreage to them every year. Constant care is exercised to have the different sorts just as "straight" and pure as diligent labor can make them. During the growing season, the different fields are critically "rogued"—the plants bearing off-shaped or off-colored pods are pulled up and destroyed. This means a considerable expense, but we have found it well worth while on account of the satisfaction created by our stocks among critical dealers and planters generally.

Wax-Podded Bush Beans



Rust Proof Golden Wax. The most popular early wax bean for the home garden. The thrifty bushes bear plenty of handsome, broad, flat pods, averaging 4½ inches long. Very fleshy, brittle and stringless.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax. Bears handsome, straight, slim pods in liberal quantities several days earlier than Golden Wax. Flat but fleshy pods of good color. Average 5 inches long. Usually ready in 64 days from date of planting.

German Black Wax. Produces round, short, curved pods very early. Quality excellent while pods are young.

Grenell's Improved Rust Proof Gold-en Wax. Considered by many a superior strain of this sort. In our trial grounds we failed to discover any difference.

Detroit Wax. Somewhat on the order of Golden Wax, but earlier, and pods are ½ to 1 inch longer when fully grown. Shows slight strings as it grows old. The strongly erect growing plants are very hardy and prolific. Equally useful for home and market garden.

Prolific German Black Wax. An exceptionally productive strain of this popular sort. Pods round, curved, brittle and perfectly stringless. Season about the same as Curries', but pods are handsomer and there are more of them. Plants are vigorous, bearing a longer season than most sorts.

Challenge Black Wax. The handsome saddle-backed beans are of beautiful lemon yellow color, brittle, stringless and of finest flavor. Pods average 5½ inches long. Ready in about 66 days from date of sowing.

Golden Wax



Wax-Podded Bush Beans—Continued

Burpee's New Kidney Wax. Produces exceptionally handsome, lemon yellow pods in great quantities. They average $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by half an inch wide, are thick through, though decidedly flat and perfectly stringless at all stages of development. Grown alongside of nearly 20 standard wax-podded sorts, it outyielded all of them, including Wardwell's, which, so far, has been the biggest yielder of stringless pods. It has proven exceptionally blight and rust-proof this past season, wet as it was the greater part of the time. The plants grow strongly erect, holding the pods well above the ground. It is of choicest quality, tender, brittle and entirely free from fibre in the pod which is so objectionable in some of the older varieties.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax. This is the only positively rust-proof wax-podded bean we know. In shape, the pods closely resemble Golden Wax illustrated on page 2. They are flat, fleshy, perfectly stringless always and of pleasing light or waxy yellow color. The one objection usually cited against this sort is the tendrils which the plants produce. But considering the fact that these tendrils (8 to 10-inch upright runners) bear pods clear to the tips, we feel that Keeney's Rustless is a first-class home garden sort. It will outyield Golden Wax and Detroit Wax every time.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. The most popular sort among market gardeners who particularly appreciate the high yielding and good selling points of this sort. Pods are broad, flat, average $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and are very fleshy. Of good quality and free from strings until long overgrown.

Pencil Pod Black Wax. The plants are exceptionally productive of long, slightly curved, handsome, golden yellow pods. They are deeply saddle-backed, very fleshy, brittle and entirely stringless at all stages of development.

Hodson Wax. Produces magnificent, greenish-yellow pods of largest size rather late in the season. Flat, but fleshy, stringless while quite young. Plants are very vigorous, rust and blight-proof and bear a long time. A popular shipping sort in the South.

Refugee Wax. The latest in season of maturity. Pods average 4 to 5 inches long, are semi-round, fleshy and stringless during the early stages of development. A wonderfully productive sort, bearing constantly from August 1st until frost, from seeds planted early in May.

Davis White Wax. The handsome, perfectly straight slim pods and borne in liberal quantities early in the season. Good as a snap bean while young and as a shell bean when overgrown.

Golden Eye Wax. Valued for its hardiness. Pods are flat, average 5 inches long and are "stringy."

Violet Flageolet Wax. One of the oldest varieties also sold under "Perfection Wax." Of indifferent quality, but pods are very showy and of large size. Same as Scarlet Flageolet Wax except that the dry beans differ slightly in color.

Yosemite Mammoth Wax. A very prolific old sort of fair quality. Pods average $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, are broad, thick and stringless while young. Of showy appearance and good color.

Note: The names of the various vegetables are given in German, French, Spanish and Italian in order to help in the selection of seeds by those who do not read English, also to teach them the English words.

Burpee's New Kidney Wax. One of the best beans that has come to our attention in years. See full description at top of page.

Penell Pod Black Wax.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Green-Podded Bush Beans

Bountiful. Without question the finest of all flat, green-podded bush beans for either home garden or market. The thrifty plants produce quantities of handsome light green broad pods, averaging 6½ to 7 inches long by ½ to ¾-inch wide. In our trial grounds it was ready for picking in 56 days from date of planting. As a yielder of pods within a certain limited space, Bountiful surpasses anything we have ever seen.

The pods are produced by the handful in clusters of 4 to 6. A 15-foot row in our trials yielded 24 quarts of pods between June 24 and August 6. The pods are of good average size to the end of the season, though the "prizetakers," one of which is illustrated herewith (from photo taken in our trials) were produced between July 15th and 24th. Bountiful is entirely stringless at all stages of development and will, we feel sure, replace both types of the Yellow Six Weeks in due time.

Stringless Green Podded. This is the leader among the round-podded sorts of this class. The healthy plants bear handsome perfectly round pods which reach full length of 5½ inches almost as soon as Round Pod Red Valentine pods get 4 inches long, and they have the advantage of being stringless. Stringless Green Pod is a most dependable sort under widely varied soil and climatic conditions. Its tender, brittle and stringless quality makes it deservedly a great favorite in home gardens.

Giant Stringless Green Podded. A slightly later strain of the above, maturing in about 70 days from date of planting. Pods average half an inch longer, are perfectly round, very fleshy and brittle until quite old. Stringless at all stages of development and of first-rate cooking qualities.

Extra Early Round Pod Red Valentine. In favorable seasons this sort will bear its straight, smooth, deep green pods in 56-60 days from date of planting. The symmetrical plants are of upright, compact growth and carry the perfectly round, saddle-backed, 4½-inch long pods closely clustered around the main stalk. The quality is excellent and pods are perfectly stringless while young.

Long Yellow Six Weeks. One of the earliest to mature and quite a good "snap" bean while young. A good yielder and stands up well on market. On account of this quality, it is largely used for shipping.

Round Yellow Six Weeks. The light green pods are thicker through than those of above sort. They are almost semi-round, mature, perhaps, a trifle earlier, but are shorter. Average 4½ inches long, stringless while young and of good flavor.

Refugee or 1000 to 1. The standard late sort, grown extensively for fall use in the home garden, also for shipping and canning. Plants differ from all of the above sorts, being of a decidedly spreading growth, with many small leaves. The bearing qualities of this sort are immense, hence the name. End of July, from seeds planted early in May, the plants will be covered with handsome, pale green pods, averaging 4½ inches long. They are semi-round, perfectly stringless while young, and the plants bear continually.

Black Valentine. Valued on account of its hardiness and blight resistance. One of the earliest and a great favorite with Southern shippers. Pods average 5½ inches long, are straight, flat, but thick through and are "stringy."

Dwarf Horticultural. A great favorite in the New England States, bearing long, broad pods which are handsomely splashed with carmine. A good shell bean and suitable for "snaps" while young.

Early China Red Eye. Bears 5-inch pods early in the season. Grown for both "snap" and shell beans. Now superseded by many of our more up-to-date varieties.

Yellow Eye. Hardy and very prolific. Long green pods of rather indifferent quality.

String-
less
Green
Podded.

Bountiful.

Varieties Grown for Shell Beans

Large White Marrow. The broad, flat pods average 5 inches long, contain 6 to 8 fat, white beans; good as a shell bean or for baking.

Large White Kidney. The coarse, dark green pods average 6 inches long and are semi-round. Beans are used as shell beans.

Refugee
or 1000 to 1.



Bush Lima Beans

The dwarf, compact plants need no support and since they may be planted closer together than the tall kinds, they are particularly suitable for the home garden where space is limited. Do not plant until trees are out in full leaf. Then drop beans in rows about 8 to 10 inches apart, eye down, and cover 2 inches in light soil, less in clay or heavy loam. Hill slightly to support plant.

Burpee-Improved Bush Lima. The largest of this class. Pods frequently measure 6 inches long and contain, as a rule, 4 to 5 extra large, thick, tender beans of delicate green color and exceptionally fine flavor. Pods are generally borne in clusters from 4 to 6. Under favorable conditions as many as 8 beans will be found in the pods. It will outyield the best strains of Burpee's Bush Lima by fully one-third.

Fordhook Bush Lima

(See pod alongside.) The most perfect type of the old Kumerle or Potato Lima which it has now entirely superseded. The plants are of strongly erect growth, bearing large clusters of pods well above the ground. Pods average 4½ inches long and contain usually 4 thin-skinned beans, which are very "fat," tender and of finest quality. They almost "melt in your mouth." Plants branch freely, but are always upright, in strong contrast with the low, spreading growth of the old Kumerle. On this account, plants may stand closer together in the row, which, together with the prolific nature of this sort, causes it to be an immense yielder.

Burpee's Bush Lima. The popular standard and more widely planted than any other sort. Plants are of perfect bush type. Beans almost as large as those of the standard late pole varieties which it surpasses by being from 10 days to 2 weeks earlier. Very prolific and of excellent quality.

Dreer's New Wonder. Very similar to the preceding sort, maturing as early and it is fully as prolific. Our trials showed no difference between the two.

Henderson's Bush Lima. The smallest of them all, but also the earliest, maturing pods about a week before Burpee's Bush Lima. Average 3 inches long, with 3 to 4 small beans of splendid flavor.



Fordhook
Bush Lima.

Pole Beans

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead

Without question the best of all. Deservedly the most popular of all green-podded pole beans and the most useful for all purposes in the home garden. The plants bear early and continuously if beans are gathered steadily, as soon as ready. Pods average 8 inches long (see pods reduced in size from photo taken in our trial grounds), are deeply saddle-backed, often strongly curved and twisted and stringless while young. The bearing qualities make this sort truly a wonder and the young beans are of unexcelled flavor as snaps.

Lazy Wife's. Matures later than Kentucky Wonder and is very useful on that account. Pods are borne in large clusters, making the gathering of a "mess" an easy thing. They average 5½ to 6 inches long, are flat, but thick through, broad and very fleshy. They are perfectly stringless and brittle until quite old, and of unsurpassed table qualities. The ripe seeds are white and furnish splendid shell beans for winter.

White Creaseback. Earlier than either of above and a very useful sort because it matures its whole crop within a short time. Pods are produced in clusters of 4 to 7, average 5 inches long, are perfectly round, deeply saddle-backed and stringless at all stages of growth. One of the best for the home garden and also good for shipping.



Kentucky
Wonder.

White Dutch Case Knife. An old variety, popular for the green shell beans which it produces early in the season. May be used as a "snapshot" while quite young. Pods flat, averaging 7 to 8 inches long. Of rather irregular growth, medium green in color, with broad, kidney-shaped beans, as pods mature. **For other Pole Beans, see next page.**



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Pole Beans—Continued

Early Golden Cluster Wax. The most popular yellow-podded pole variety and the best for every purpose in the home garden. Bears large clusters of handsome pods early in the season. Pods average 7 inches long, are broad, flat, brittle and perfectly stringless until quite old. In color they vary from creamy white to deep golden yellow.

Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Also known as "Wren's Egg." It is very hardy, does exceptionally well in sections having a cool climate and short season. Vines are rather coarse, vigorous and bear the very showy pods in great abundance. They average 5 inches long, are pale green while young, turning to a creamy white, heavily splashed or streaked with carmine as they grow older.

Red Speckled Cut Short or Corn Hill. Popular in the South for planting among corn. Pods three to four inches long, green, flat but fleshy and of good quality while young.

Pole Lima Beans

The plants of these are more tender even than those of other pole beans and seeds should not be planted until well toward end of May when all danger of night frosts is over.

Early Jersey Lima. One of the earliest. Bears an abundance of 5-inch pods containing four to five beans of good size and excellent quality.

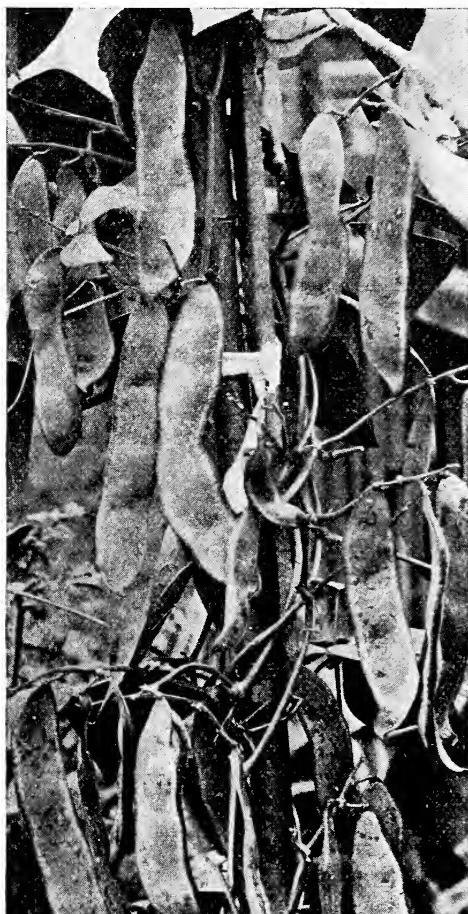
King of the Garden

(See Illustration.)

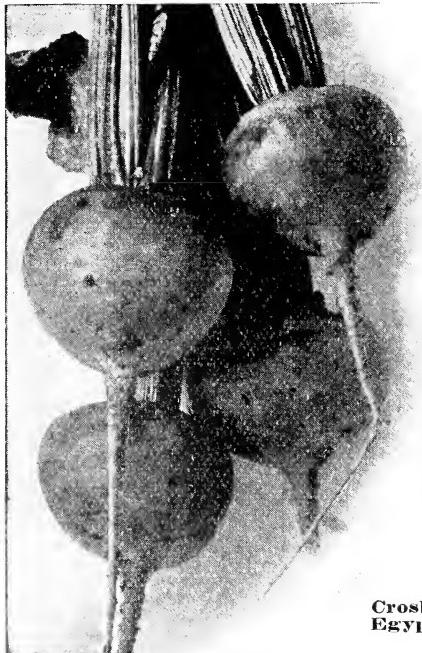
The popular large-podded standard variety. Do not let more than two plants grow in one hill. This will cause plants to bear earlier. As a rule, the large pods grow in pairs, average 5 to 6 inches long, are broad and well filled. Beans are very large and average 4 to a pod. Of excellent quality.

Large White Lima. Produces clusters of fine large pods rather late in the season. Pods average five inches long and are well filled with from four to five large beans of good flavor.

Ford's Mammoth Lima. Immense pods and beans make this reliable old stand-by a great favorite in many home gardens. Of excellent quality.



King of the Garden.



Crosby's Egyptian.

Table Beets

Rote Rueben Betterave Remolacha Barbabietola

One packet will sow 20 feet of row; one ounce, 75 feet of row; one oz. each of an early and late sort enough for the average home garden.

Culture—Sow beets in rows, one inch deep, with 18 to 24 inches between the rows. After covering seeds, walk over the rows to press soil down firmly. This produces quick and even germination. When seedlings are three to four inches tall, thin them out to stand three to four inches apart in the row. This is important if you want well-developed roots quickly. For a constant supply sow 15-foot rows repeatedly from early spring until July 1st.

One of the Finest Early Beets for Home Gardeners and Market Growers.

Crosby's Egyptian

A superb strain of the Extra Early Egyptian developed by many years of painstaking selection. In general appearance it resembles Extra Early Egyptian, but the roots are thicker through, and reach larger size as quickly as the flat turnip-type. In our trial grounds it produced marketable roots, two inches in diameter, in 55 days from date of planting. In 60 days it matured one-third of the crop. Crosby's Egyptian is of good shape and color. Skin is smooth, the flesh is sweet, tender and of elegant flavor. Our strain is unexcelled.

THE PAGE SEED COMPANY, Greene, N.Y.

Detroit Dark Red.



Lentz Blood Turnip. In our trial grounds it matured 20% of its crop in 65 days from sowing the seeds, thus proving later than either Crosby's, Detroit Dark Red or Edmand's. It is really a main crop variety. The roots grow to quite large size and stay in "fit" table condition for a long time. A good keeper and of splendid quality.

Early Bassano. Matures the bulk of the crop a little earlier than Lentz, but not so early as our pedigreed, new sorts. Bassano is the lightest colored sort in cultivation in both foliage and flesh. Valued by some people for its exceptionally sweet flavor, though the flesh is almost pinkish white. Almost "Eclipse" shaped while young.

Half Long Blood. One of the best for late fall and winter use. Reaches desirable table size quite late, but is of firm texture and therefore a good keeper. Roots, when of ideal size, are 6 inches long by 3 inches wide at the crown, gradually tapering to a blunt point. They are of uniformly attractive shape, with black red skin and flesh of finest quality.

Long Smooth Blood. The standard, long winter variety which grows to good size and keeps exceptionally well. When fully developed, roots average 10 inches long by 3½ inches in diameter at the top. They are almost parsnip-shaped, have firm, sweet, very dark flesh and make ideal pickles.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet

A variety that should be grown in every home garden. It does not form any beet roots, but is grown for its foliage, which furnishes excellent greens. The leaves are of yellowish green color which stands in striking contrast to the strong white midribs or "chards." The leafy portion of the plant is good for greens throughout the summer — it never grows tough. The "ribs" should be boiled and served with a cream dressing like Asparagus.

Table Beets—Continued

Detroit Dark Red

If in our choice we were confined to but one sort, we would let that be Detroit Dark Red. It makes uniformly small tops, allowing the roots to stand closely together in the row. The beets are of almost globular shape, flesh is of deep blood red color, showing zones of a slightly different shade of red. In our tests on clay soil, it proved the darkest fleshed variety excepting Long Smooth Blood. Desirable for bunching, also for canning. Of excellent quality in every way. Our strain of this sort is unsurpassed.

Egyptian Blood Turnip. Reaches the desirable size for bunching very quickly. One of the best for forcing on account of exceptionally small tops. Roots are of decided turnip shape, dark red with dark, purplish red flesh and lighter zones.

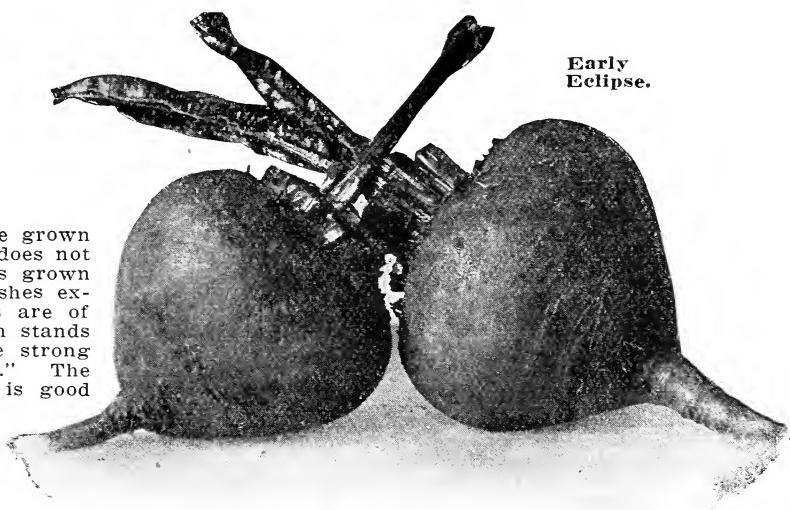
Early Eclipse. While this is one of the oldest sorts in cultivation, it is also one of the most thoroughbred. With us it produced roots fit for table use as early as Crosby's Egyptian, from which it differs by being of a decidedly elongated, almost top shape, and the flesh is of lighter color. Eclipse is a very attractive sort with smooth skin of even color. The cooking quality is exceptionally good; flavor sweet.

Early Blood Turnip. Later than either Crosby's or Detroit Dark Red, with larger tops. It is thick through, flesh is of good color, firm texture, and crisp quality. Sown early in June, it makes an excellent sort for fall use and even keeps reasonably well during the early winter.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip. Choice for second early or main crop, for either market gardening or home use. Roots are almost globe shaped, with dark red skin and purplish red flesh, showing prominent light pink zones. Flesh is crisp and of sweet flavor.

Crimson Globe. A choice main crop beet with uniformly deep bronze-purple foliage. Roots are of regular shape, uniform size, with dark red skin of a rich shade. Flesh tender, deep purplish crimson, showing zones of a lighter shade. Quality excellent.

Early Eclipse.





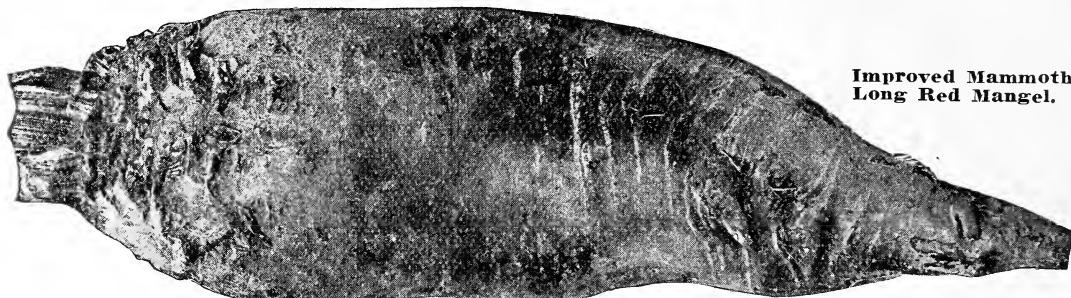
PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Mangel Wurzels and Sugar Beets

Runkelrueben Betteraves Fourragères Remolachas forrajeras

Six Pounds Will Plant One Acre.

Culture—These are usually sown in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, so as to permit of horse cultivation. The plants should stand at least 6 inches apart in the row and should be thinned more when they begin to crowd each other. Sow from early in June until about the first week in July and cultivate freely to encourage rapid development. Harvest before hard frosts injure the roots. For stockmen and dairy farmers we know of no finer feed to furnish animals a variety during the winter when green feed is scarce. They keep the stock healthy and increase the flow of milk.



Improved Mammoth
Long Red Mangel.

Improved Mammoth Long Red. The standard red sort with our trade and for this section of the country. Under favorable conditions it yields an immense tonnage per acre. Roots grow to be 18 to 24 inches long and often average 8 to 10 inches in diameter. They have a slim neck and blunt root, flesh is white, tinged with red. They grow nearly half above the ground and are easily harvested. Also called Norbiton Giant, Colossal and Monarch.

Golden Tankard. The standard yellow fleshed variety throughout the country. Roots grow fully as large as those of above sort, but average even heavier on account of their ovoid shape. They are usually larger near the base than above the ground. Roots greenish gray above, orange yellow below the soil. Flesh yellow, zoned with white.

Giant Yellow Intermediate. Also called Golden Giant or Yellow Leviathan. Tapers distinctly toward neck and bottom end, but grows to be of great circumference in center. Grows partly out of the ground, hence easily pulled. Tops small, skin of roots gray and brown above, golden yellow below the ground. Matures later than above two sorts, but has flesh of firmer texture.

Yellow or Orange Globe. A great producer of globe-shaped roots which average from 6 to 8 inches in diameter both ways. White flesh with lemon yellow zones. Of firm texture and therefore a good keeper.

Improved Yellow Ovoid. Grows to good size. Flesh yellow, tender, juicy and of great nutritive value. A heavy cropper.

Giant Half Sugar. Contains a very high percentage of sugar and is therefore of greater feeding value than the Mangel Wurzels which it rivals in size. Roots wedge-shaped nearly a foot long by 5 inches in diameter when fully grown. Skin greenish gray above the ground shading to white toward tip of root. Grows nearly half above the ground, is easily harvested and yields big returns from space it occupies.

Sugar Beets

While these do not grow as large as the Mangels, they contain a vastly larger percentage of sugar which, in the end, determines the feeding value. Acre for acre they yield as much nutritive energy as the largest Mangels.

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar. The most famous of its class, containing, under favorable circumstances, as high as 15% of sugar. Yields of 10 to 15 ton of roots per acre are common. Skin gray, flesh white, of uniform, elongated top shape.

French White Sugar. Long, smooth roots of uniform type and rich quality. One of the oldest sorts and a dependable stand-by.

Broccoli

Spargelkohl

Chou Brocoli

Brocoli

One packet provides enough plants for the home garden. One ounce produces about 3000 plants.

Culture—As a coarse type of Cauliflower, Broccoli requires about the same general treatment as all the members of the Cabbage family. Sow seeds thinly in shallow drills as early as the ground can be put in fit condition to receive seeds. Transplant in due time in rich soil, plants 2 feet apart each way. Requires a cool moist climate for best development.

White Cape. The hardy, vigorous plants are easily grown. The rather loose heads are compact and of good quality.

Brussels Sprouts

Rosenkohl

Chou de Bruxelles

Bretones de Bruselas

Covolo di Bruxelles

One packet provides enough plants for the home garden. One ounce produces about 3000 plants.

Culture. The same general cultural directions as given for Cabbage will work well for Brussels Sprouts. These are tall, upright plants, grown for the numerous "rosettes" or sprouts which resemble miniature cabbages and are placed all around the main stem of the plant. Of very delicate flavor and prized by citizens from European countries.

Half Dwarf Paris Market. Probably the most widely grown sort and one that is found generally useful throughout the country. The strongly erect plants carry many "sprouts" which are regularly disposed among the leaf stalks.

THE PAGE SEED COMPANY, Greene, N.Y.

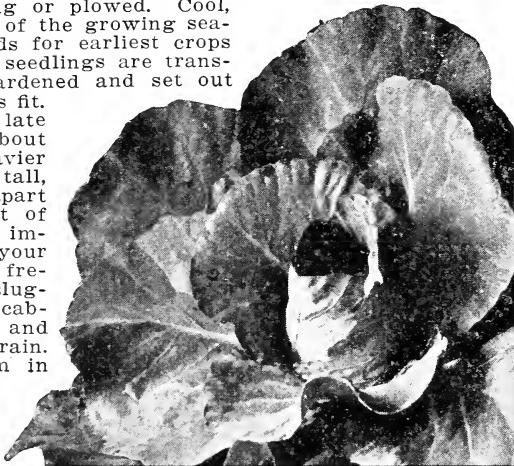
Page's High-Bred Cabbages

Weisskraut Chou pomme Col rapollo Cavollo

One packet each of an early, midseason and late sort will produce sufficient plants for early, fall and winter use. One ounce provides 3000 plants.



Culture—Cabbage does well on a great variety of soils, but in every case, the land should be heavily manured and deeply dug or plowed. Cool, moist weather is necessary during at least part of the growing season in order that the plants may "head." Seeds for earliest crops are usually sown in hotbeds during March, the seedlings are transplanted to cold frames in April, are gradually hardened and set out into the garden or field as soon as the ground is fit. For fall and winter use, sow midseason and late varieties in May, in drills in the open ground about one-half inch deep in light soils, shallower in heavier land. When seedlings are three to four inches tall, thin them out to stand three to four inches apart in the row. This will give you a sturdier lot of plants to start with. Along middle of June, immediately after a good, soaking shower, set your plants two feet apart each way. Cultivate frequently and thoroughly. Use tobacco dust and slugshot against insects and worms. To preserve cabbages during winter, pull them on a dry day and turn them over on the heads a few hours to drain. Set them out in a cool cellar, or bury them in long trenches in a dry situation, covering with boards or straw so as to keep out frost and rain.



Early Jersey Wakefield.

Early and Midseason Varieties

Early Jersey Wakefield. The standard extra early pointed headed sort for either home garden or truck patch. In our trial grounds, it formed uniformly handsome, conical heads in 105 days from date of sowing seeds. The illustration shows a typical head as grown by us which, after trimming, measured seven inches long by four inches in diameter at the widest point. On account of its compact, erect growth, this sort can be grown closer together than the larger spreading sorts. Quality mild and tender.

Charleston Wakefield. In general characteristics this resembles above, but it grows a little larger and is somewhat later. Trimmed heads are more blunt than those of Jersey Wakefield. The plants are of medium size, very vigorous and slightly more spreading than those of Jersey Wakefield. Heads are very broad at base.

Early Winnigstadt. Of about the same size as Jersey Wakefield, but the plant is of darker texture and the heads are harder. A sure "header" even under unfavorable weather conditions and very popular on account of its great solidity.



Copenhagen Market.

Copenhagen Market

The greatest new sort introduced in the last ten years. As early as Jersey Wakefield, it forms magnificent large perfectly round heads, which average seven to eight inches in diameter after trimming. Copenhagen Market matures in 100 to 110 days from time of sowing the seed, the exact time depending somewhat on soil and weather conditions. In our trials it grew to be seven inches in diameter with a weight of nearly 7 pounds in 106 days, proving thus a close rival of Jersey Wakefield and surpassing it considerably in both size and weight.

Allhead Early. One of the earliest of the round-headed sort. Produces handsome, solid, heavy, semi-round heads in 120 days from date of sowing seed. Of very uniform shape and size, dependable header and of first class quality.

Early Flat Dutch. Heads thick through, but flat. The compact plants have short stems, grow to good size and "finish" the heads a few days ahead of "Early Summer" described next. Heads are solid, firm and the quality is good.

Henderson's Early Summer. Stands summer heat better without bursting than most other sorts described above. Plants have rather spreading outer leaves, with a peculiar bluish tinge. Heads are compact, solid, round or slightly flattened.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Page's High-Bred Cabbages—Continued

Midseason and Late Varieties

All Seasons. Well-named since it is good for either summer, fall or winter use. With us it produced large, heavy, handsome heads in 130-135 days from date of planting. This is only a few days after Early Summer and the heads are much larger. Remarkable for its heat resisting quality. Plants large, with spreading outer leaves, but compact, solid heads. One of the best, all-round sorts, a dependable "header," good keeper and of excellent table quality. A great favorite among home gardeners as well as truckers.

Henderson's Succession. In our trial grounds this produced full-sized heads 5 days to a week after All Seasons, which it very much resembles. Every plant makes a head and every head is of good size, firm and solid. A good keeper and dependable sort for either market or home garden.

Danish Ballhead

(See typical head alongside.) Also sold under the name of Hollander. This is the standard winter sort for central and western New York as well as for a large portion of the Eastern States. For best development it should be planted in strong, deeply tilled soil and where the weather is cool and there is a sufficient amount of moisture, this sort will produce immense crops. Heads are nearly round in shape and uniformly solid.

For shipment to distant markets, Danish Ballhead is absolutely without a rival. It may be stored in pits and will come out firm in the spring. With us, from seeds sown in the open ground on April 28th, we harvested fine, solid heads end of October. They averaged 7 inches in diameter at the top by 6 inches deep through and weighed from 6 to 6½ pounds each.

On account of the importance of this variety to our trade and for this section of the country, we thoroughly test quite a number strains of Danish Ballhead every year for purity. These tests convince us that our strain is among the best produced in Denmark, the original home of this sort. We handle both the seed grown in this country on Puget Sound and that grown in Denmark. We recommend the Imported seed for the best results. The Imported costs more but we feel that it is worth it.

Danish Roundhead. This is really a short-stemmed Danish Ballhead. It will stand more drouth than that sort, however, and it matures its large, perfectly solid, somewhat flattened heads about a week or ten days before Danish Ballhead. Keeps splendidly and ships well.



Danish
Ball-
Head.

Surehead. The most popular strain of the Late Flat Dutch type and one of the most reliable main crop sorts. Not as particular in regard to soil and weather conditions as the Danish Ballheads. Forms large, compact, decidedly flattened heads which often weigh 10-12 pounds under ordinary cultivation and mature in 150-160 days from date of sowing seeds. A good keeping sort.

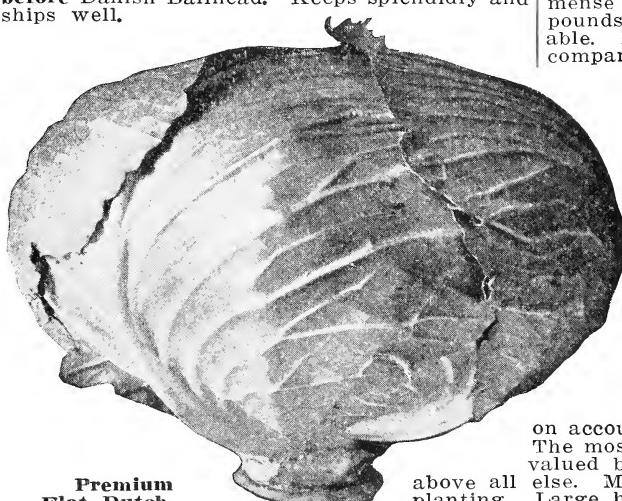
Premium Flat Dutch. The standard winter sort in those sections where soil conditions do not favor the Danish Ballheads. It will adapt itself better to different soils and climates than any other late cabbage and will yield big returns from even a moderately rich soil, if given a reasonable amount of cultivation. Plants are of spreading habit, heads are deep through, decidedly flattened on top and average, when fully developed, 10 to 12 inches in diameter after trimming. Unrivalled as a winter keeper, solid and exceptionally heavy for its size.

Mammoth Marblehead. Often grown for exhibition purposes and a favorite in some sections of New England. Heads grow to immense size, reaching a weight of 20 to 30 pounds where the growing season is favorable. But they are rather coarse and cannot compare in quality with our standard winter varieties as described above.

Warren or Stone Mason. One of the oldest sorts in cultivation and one of the most thoroughbred. The large, flattened heads are solid, tender and of excellent keeping qualities. Matures earlier than Surehead and Premium Flat Dutch, but does not come up to these in quality.

Mammoth Rock Red. Of distinct bluish red appearance, deep red within, when cut. Largely used for pickling and slaw. This is the largest of this type and the surest to "head." Matures later than any sort on our list, but forms large, solid heads that keep well.

Drumhead Savoy. Quite distinct on account of its crumpled or "savoyed" leaves. The most popular of this class and particularly valued by home gardeners who esteem quality else. Matures in about 175 days from date of planting. Large head, almost round.



Premium
Flat Dutch.

THE PAGE SEED COMPANY, Greene, N.Y.



Danvers Half Long.

Carrots

Moehren Carotte Zanahoria Carota

One packet will sow 20 feet of row, one ounce to 150 feet of row, three pounds to an acre.



Culture—As early in the spring as the ground can be worked, sow the seeds thinly in rows $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep with 18 to 24 inches between the rows. Thin out seedlings to stand 2 to 6 inches apart in the row, according to variety, and hoe freely and deeply.

Early Scarlet Horn. Produces handsome, short, blunt, thick roots in 70 days from the date of sowing seeds. Roots, when fully grown, average 3 inches long by 2 inches in diameter and are of good, sweet flavor.

Chantenay or Model. When fully developed, roots are 6 inches long by 2 inches in diameter, gradually tapering to a point. Ready in 75 to 85 days from planting.

Ox Heart. Produces handsome, short, thick roots 3 inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter in 65 days from date of planting.

Danvers Half Long. Fully grown roots average 6 to 8 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, tapering gradually toward the root. Flesh deep orange.

Improved Long Orange. The latest sort on our list, growing to quite large size and is therefore often used for stock-feeding purposes. Of splendid orange color.

CARROTS FOR STOCK FEEDING.

These grow to very much larger size than above sorts and provide a valuable variety of feed for dairy cows.

Improved Short White. Under favorable conditions, roots, when fully developed, average 4 inches across the top by 7 to 9 inches long. Skin and flesh white.

Large White Belgian. Averages a little longer than preceding sort and matures later.

Large Yellow Belgian. Differs from the white sorts in color only. Flesh deep yellow.

Cauliflower

Blumenkohl Chou Fleur Coliflor Cavolo fiore

One packet will provide ample plants for the home garden; one ounce produces 3000 plants.

Culture—Cauliflower needs rich soil, a cool climate and plenty of moisture. Several applications of liquid manure throughout the growing season will help produce splendid heads. To help blanching them, it is customary to draw the inside leaves over the heads after they are well developed. For general planting instructions, etc., read cultural directions for cabbage.

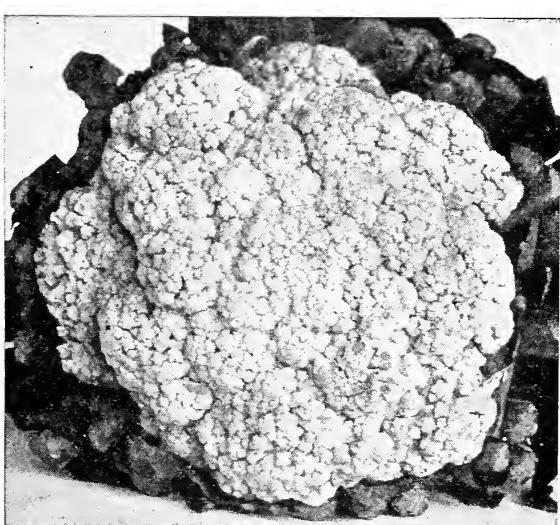
Early Snowball. The most widely grown for early crop and perhaps the most thoroughbred of all early sorts. Forms uniformly white heads of good size and stays solid a long time.

Early Favorite. A sure-heading, second early sort that is not particular as to soil and climate. We recommend it especially for the home gardener who has had no previous experience with Cauliflower. Not as firm and solid as Early Snowball, but crisp and of elegant flavor.

Page's Sure Crop. The surest heading main crop sort. Dependable under all conditions and a reliable producer of fancy heads which are large, solid and of finest table qualities.

Danish Giant or Dry Weather. A late sort, noted especially for its heat-resisting qualities and its ability to endure drought. Highly recommended for high, dry altitudes and where conditions generally are not the best for this vegetable.

Veitch's Autumn Giant. The latest sort on our list. Produces exceptionally large very firm white heads of good quality.



Page's Sure Crop.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Celery

Sellerie Celery Apio Sedano

One packet produces sufficient plants for the home garden. One ounce produces 10,000 plants.

Culture—Sow seeds early in May in a spent hotbed or cold frame or in shallow boxes indoors. It is slow to germinate and requires cool, moist soil and weather for best results. As soon as the seedlings are making the third pair of leaves, transplant them to stand 4 inches apart each way and give ample water. When plants get 6 to 8 inches tall and just after a good rain, trim them back and set on a rich piece of ground 6 to 8 inches apart in the row with 2 to 3 feet between the rows.

Golden Self Blanching. The most widely grown of all early sorts and justly popular on account of its quick growth and magnificent stalks. Fully developed stalks form large, handsome bunches 18 to 20 inches tall. The individual stems are broad, thick, of a golden yellow, brittle and crisp. The choicest stalks are raised from French grown seed, not obtainable at present except at a prohibitive cost.

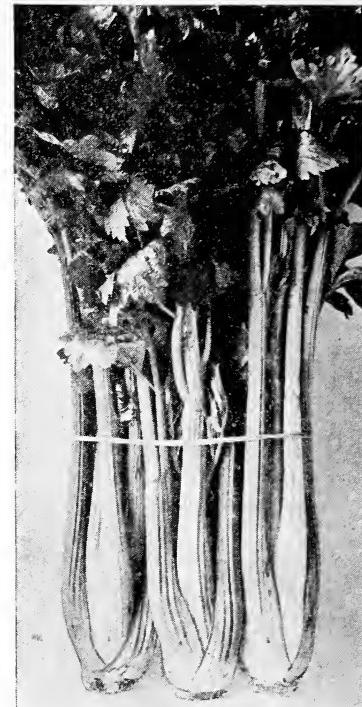
American Grown Golden Self Blanching. Will probably answer every purpose in the home garden. While stalks are not as uniformly handsome as those from French seed, they grow to good size quickly and blanch easily. A green or hollow stalk is occasionally found in this strain.

White Plume. The plants are very light green and the leaves are almost white at the tips. As the plants develop, the inner stalks assume lighter shades. A favorite in the home garden because it is so easily grown and blanched.

Dwarf White Solid. Also sold as Dwarf Large Ribbed and Kalamazoo White Solid. The plants form medium sized bunches, stalks of which are solid, crisp and tender. It blanches easily and keeps well, maturing in early fall.

Boston Market. The standard fall and early winter sort in New England markets. Easily blanched and of rich, nutty flavor.

Evan's Triumph. A fine, late sort, making short, stocky plants with broad, thick stalks. Excellent keeper of quality.



Golden Self Blanching.

Giant Pascal. The standard large green variety for fall and winter use and, perhaps, a better keeper than any. Stalks are thick, brittle and of a rich, nutty flavor, unsurpassed by any other sort. They require considerable time for the proper blanching.

Page's High-Bred Sweet Corn

Zucker Mais Mais Maiz Mais

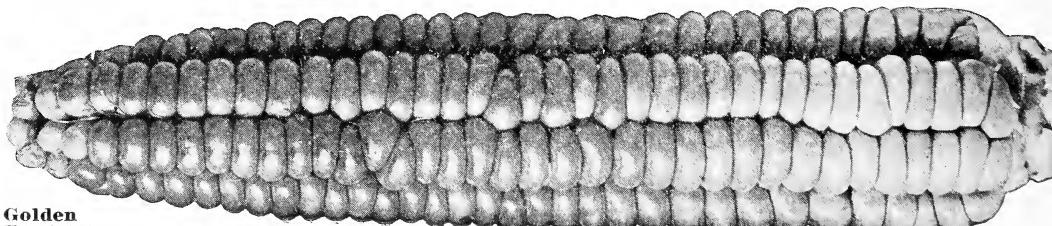
One packet will plant two 15-foot rows. One pint of each, an early and late sort, contains enough seeds for repeated sowings in the home garden. One peck will plant one acre in hills.

Culture—As soon as the weather is settled sow your earliest sorts in rows 2½ feet apart, dropping the kernels 4 inches apart in the row. When plants are 8 or 10 inches tall, thin them out, letting the strong ones grow about 1 foot apart. Hoe freely, remove all suckers, and hill slightly, which will preserve the moisture around base of plant and support it against the wind. Do not plant one single row and expect well filled ears. For best results, plant small squares of 10-foot rows at a time.

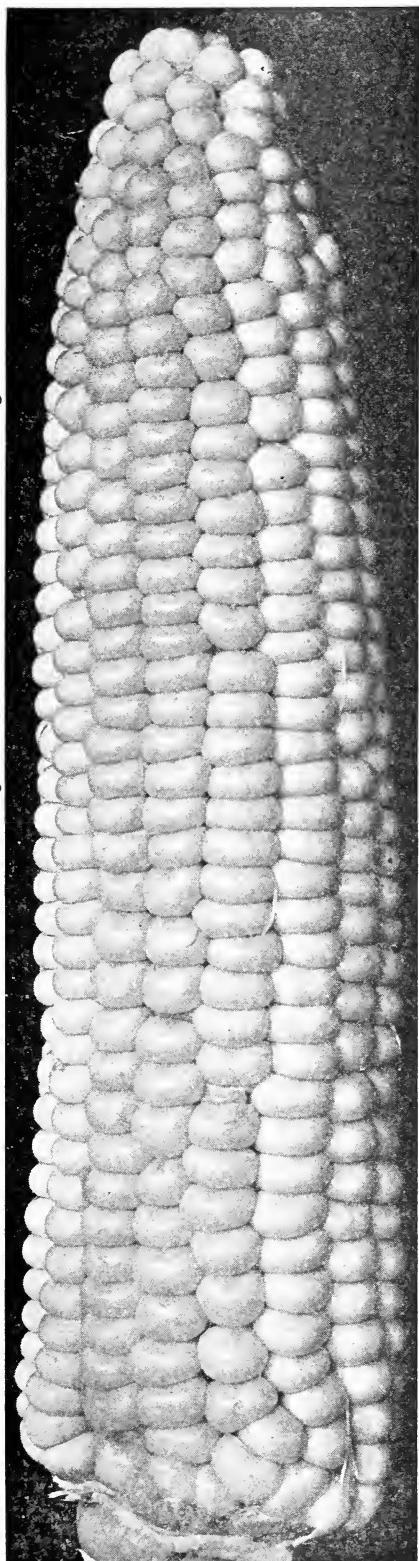
The Finest Flavored of all Early Sweet Corns for the Homegarden

Golden Bantam

We consider this the sweetest corn that grows—no exception. Ears, when ready for table, are of a rich, creamy yellow color, turning to a deep golden yellow as they grow older. When fully developed, they average 6 inches long and the true ear is **always** 8-rowed. The broad, deep kernels are juicy, exceptionally sweet and never grow tough—an old ear of Golden Bantam is just as good to eat as a younger ear of other sorts. Ready for table use in 80 days from date of planting.



Golden Bantam



Howling Mob.

Sweet Corn—Continued

Other Extra Early Sorts



Peep O' Day. The only rival in earliness to the famous "Golden Bantam" described on page 12. Plants seldom grow over 4½ feet tall and generally carry two small ears. They average 5 to 6 inches long, are eight-rowed and of good quality.

Adams Extra Early. Not a sweet corn, but a white corn of great hardiness. May be planted before the soil is warm enough for the more tender sweet corn grains. Produces thick, tender and milky ears a week to ten days before real sweet corn is ready.

White Cob Cory. Ranks high as a dependable extra early variety in cool northern sections where the seasons are short. Ears average 6 inches long, are eight-rowed and retain their pearly whiteness well, when cooked.

Red Cob Cory. Is identical with preceding variety, except that the cob is red. It is, perhaps, even hardier than White Cob Cory and stands more wet, cold weather without detriment to quality and quantity of crop.

Mammoth White Cory. While a few days later than above two kinds, it is of much larger size. Stalks grow taller and bear generally two fine, twelve-rowed ears averaging 7 to 8 inches long. Of good quality.

First of All. One of the oldest varieties in cultivation and highly valued in some sections. Dependable and of good quality. Red cob.

Howling Mob. Of about the same season as Mammoth White Cory and the ears are even larger. They run from 7 to 9 inches long, with 12 to 14 rows of broad, deep kernels which are pearly white and exceptionally sweet and tender. The elegant ears are covered by heavy husks which strongly resists worms.

Midseason Sorts

Metropolitan. Closely follows the first earlies in the season of maturity. Handsome ears, 8 to 9 inches long, with 10 to 12 rows of large, deep, tender grains, are borne two to a stalk. Combines earliness, size and flavor in a remarkable degree.

Crosby's Early. Twelve or fourteen rows of deep, large grains on small cobs. Ears average 6 inches long, are borne 2 and 3 to the plant. Of good quality, a favorite in the home garden and very popular among canners in New England.

Kendel's Early Giant. The favorite second early sorts throughout Ohio and adjoining states. Ears run 8 to 9 inches long, are usually twelve-rowed and tightly filled with broad, deep kernels that have a very tender skin. Juicy, sweet and palatable until quite old. A good sort for every home garden.

Black Mexican. Enjoys great popularity in the West where planters consider it second to none in quality. While young, the kernels are pure white. As the ears grow older, they turn darker and the dry grains are of bluish black color—hence the name. Of good size and elegant flavor.

Early Minnesota. In season about like Crosby's Early, with much longer ears. Grains broad, 8 rows to the ear, tender and of good quality. One of the reliable old stand-bys.

Champion. Closely follows Early Minnesota in season of maturity. The large ears are well filled with broad, deep kernels of good quality.

Page's High-Bred Sweet Corn

is grown with particular care in the Northwest where conditions are right to breed into the strains an earliness not commonly found in the seed grown farther South. We spare no efforts to have our stocks of top-notch quality. Seeds are carefully dried, milled, hand-picked and tested for vitality as well as purity. All the varieties we list are of distinct and unique quality. For Late Sorts see next page.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Sweet Corn—Concluded

Main Crop and Late Varieties

Perry's Hybrid. Closely follows Early Minnesota in season of maturity. The strong, vigorous stalks usually bear two ears, averaging 8 inches long, with 12 to 14 rows. The kernels are of medium size, tender skinned, of sweet flavor while young.

Early Evergreen. Beats the well-known Stowell's Evergreen several days in time of maturity and remains "fit" for table quite long. Ears average 8 inches long and are closely covered with from 14 to 20 rather irregular rows of deep, slender grains. Quality fully up to the standard of the best late sorts.

Stowell's Evergreen. The standard late or main crop variety throughout the country. In our trial grounds the stalks grew 7 to 8 feet high on medium soil, showed tassel on August 7th and produced handsome ears the last week of August, from seeds sown May 28th. The average time for Stowell's from seed to "roasting ears" is 100 days. Ears average 8 inches long, are well-filled with numerous rows of slim, deep kernels of good quality.

White Evergreen. A very fine strain of the popular Stowell's, remarkable for the pearly whiteness of its deep rich kernels. This is not only important for canners but equally desirable for the home where the pure white ears will present a particularly appetizing appearance at the table. In season of maturity it is very much like Stowell's, with ears of similar shape, size and quality.

Country Gentleman. This is an improved type of the old "shoe-peg" and considered by many the sweetest of all late sorts. Ears grow quite large, are densely covered with irregular rows of deep, slim kernels. It matures about a week after Stowell's and White Evergreen.

Improved Hickox. The ears grow to good size and have pure white kernels of good quality. Popular with canners and extensively planted as a field crop for fodder purposes.

Mammoth Sugar. Also called Late Mammoth. Under favorable conditions it will produce immense ears, often measuring a foot long. Matures later than Stowell's and is hardly useful for the home garden except in sections with a long growing season. The ears are thick through, with many rows of deep, broad grains of fair quality.

Sweet Corn for Fodder

More of our dairy farmers should plant an acre or two to Sweet Corn every year. They will find it a most palatable ration for cows, which will increase the flow of the milk and keep the cows in good condition. Ask your dealer for prices per bushel.

Cress or Pepper Grass

Garten Kresse Cresson Mastuerzo Agretto

One packet will sow 10 to 15 ft. of row; one ounce is enough for the average garden.

Culture: As early in the spring as the ground can be put in gardening condition, sow two fifteen foot rows and follow this up with two more rows every week until June 15th. This will provide ample greens until middle of August. Fine mixed with Spinach. Also good with Lettuce.

Green Curled. Handsomely fringed and curled leaves. Goes to seed quickly.

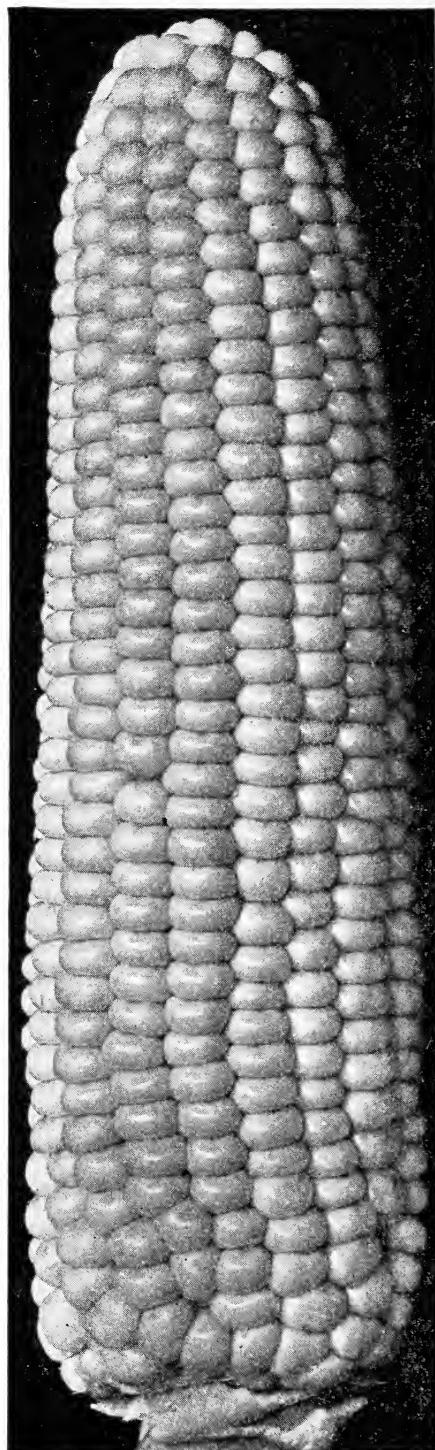
Water Cress

Brunnen Kresse Cresson de fontaine Berro Nasturzio aquatico

One packet will sow 20 square feet; one ounce enough for 100 square feet.

Culture: Scatter seeds thinly along margins of creeks or banks of rivers quite close to the water line. Or start seeds in a box, keeping soil quite moist. Set seedlings one foot apart each way where they are to grow.

True Water Cress. Fine for salad and garnishing.



New White Evergreen.



Cucumbers

Gurken Concombres Pepinos Cetriolos

One packet contains sufficient seeds for 10 hills.
One ounce will plant 75 to 80 hills.
Two pounds are enough for one acre.

Culture—For earliest use, start seeds in rich soil in paper pots or boxes in the house about the middle of April. Put 6 to 8 seeds in a pot and, toward end of May or beginning of June, set your pots containing 3 or 4 of the strongest plants in carefully prepared hills, being careful not to disturb the roots. About the same time, sow your seeds outdoors for crop succession. A dozen seeds to a hill should give you 6 to 8 strong plants. When danger of insects is past, reduce to three plants to a hill. Tobacco Dust or Slugshot will drive away the striped beetles. Pick regularly, or vines stop bearing.

Earliest and Pickling Varieties

Early Cluster. Bears rather short, thick fruit early in the season, frequently in clusters. They are bright green, run uniform in shape and size and are crisp and tender.

Early Short Green or Early Frame. The vigorous vines bear liberal quantities of medium sized pickles which are also good for slicing. Fruits are straight, somewhat tapering at both ends, while the flesh is crisp until fruits are quite old.

Boston Pickling. Also sold in some sections as Early Green Prolific. When first ready for use, the fruits average 4 to 5 inches long. They are of pleasing, symmetrical shape and uniformly handsome color. Chiefly used for pickles.

Page's Pickling. Vines bear very freely. Fruits are of medium size and just the right shape for pickling. Also good for slicing.

Chicago or Westerfield Pickling. A thrifty sort bearing medium sized pickles in great profusion. Fruits have prominent spines, are cylindrical, tapering towards stem and blossom end.

Fordhook Pickling. A most prolific sort which will bear surprising crops if pickles are gathered regularly. Especially valued for its thin, tender skin, causing the pickles to be particularly delicate and palatable.

Jersey Pickling. When fully developed, it is of larger size than any of the preceding sorts. As a pickling sort it bears profusely, yielding long, slender and very tender pickles. Largely used by pickle manufacturers.

Nichols Medium Green. One of the oldest standard varieties, recommended for both pickling and slicing purposes.

Improved Long Green. Also called London Long Green. Fully developed fruits often attain a length of 10 to 12 inches and are of uniformly handsome shape and color.

The White Spine Varieties

Early White Spine. Perhaps more widely used than any other of this class. Under favorable conditions the fruits reach a length of 7 inches. They are of uniform shape, almost cylindrical and fairly well covered with small white spines.

Arlington White Spine. Closely follows above sort in season of maturity and averages perhaps a little longer. Fruits taper at each end, color a deep green at the stem end, gradually becoming lighter toward the blossom end. A good yielder and fine slicer.

Cool and Crisp. Ranks with the earliest in time of maturity and the fruits are generally of darker color. Symmetrical, crisp and tender.

Davis' Perfect. The handsomest of all White Spine varieties. Very symmetrical, slim, averaging 8 to 10 inches when in prime condition for slicing. Skin uniformly dark green, thin, flesh pure white, crisp and with but few seeds. One of the finest flavored and therefore very popular for the home garden.

Coy's Early Cyclone. An extra selected extra early strain of White Spine, producing big crops of handsome fruits very early in the season.

Davis' Perfect.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Cucumbers—Concluded

Page's Everbearing. A continuous cropper of choice fruits. Average, length, 5 inches. Of distinctly handsome shape and color.

Giant Pera. Grows to remarkable size, often 12 to 15 inches long and 3 or more inches in diameter. Skin of handsome light green color, thin, while the flesh is thick, crisp and tender.

White Wonder. Popular in some sections. Skin pure white. Of splendid quality.

Japanese Climbing. Will readily cling to trellises or fences, climbing rapidly to good height. The handsome, dark green fruits average 10 to 12 inches long and are uniformly straight. When fully developed they are 3 inches in diameter, almost cylindrical and have a netted, brown skin.

Serpent or Snake. Quite a curiosity. Fully developed fruits are 3 and 4 feet long and curiously curled or coiled.

Dandelion

Loewenzahn Pissemil Diente de león Dente di leone

One packet sows a 10-foot row, one ounce enough for 100 feet of drill.

Culture—Sow early in the spring in rows 18 inches apart, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and press soil firmly over seeds. Thin out seedlings to stand 4 to 6 inches apart.

Improved Large Leaved French. Forms big bunches of large, juicy leaves.

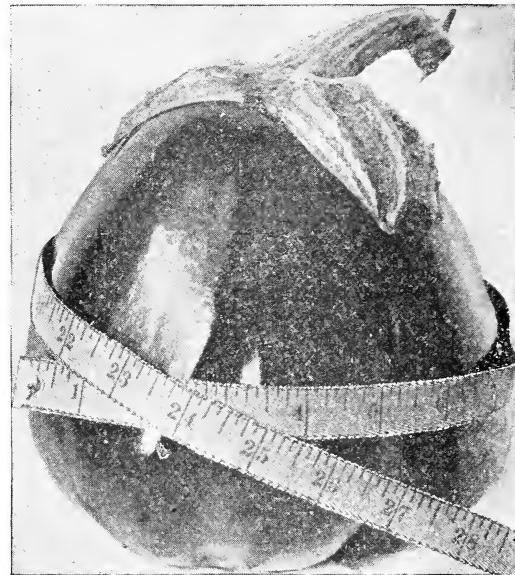
Cultivated or Common French. Better than the common wild Dandelions, but not as good as above.

Egg Plant

Eierpflanze Auhergine Berengeno Petronciada

One packet produces enough plants for the average home garden. One ounce grows 1500 plants.

Culture—Egg plants need rich soil and considerable warmth to germinate properly. Sow seeds in hotbeds or in the house early in April. When seedlings are 2 to 3 inches tall, transplant them into individual little pots. When all danger from frost is past, transplant in well-prepared rich soil in the garden, putting plants 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way.



New York Improved Purple Egg Plant

(See illustration of a typical fruit above.)

The vigorous, thrifty plants are perfectly spineless and generally bear from 4 to 5 large, handsome "eggs." Color, a beautiful blackish purple, glossy and always smooth. Flesh white and of choicest quality.

Black Beauty. The finest type of Improved Large Purple in cultivation. Fruits are uniformly handsomer, with rich, lustrous black skin. Where soil conditions are right it reaches marketable size a week earlier than preceding sort.

Early Long Purple. A most prolific sort, maturing very early. When fully developed, fruits measure 7 to 9 inches long by 4 inches in diameter at the thickest point.

Black Pekin. Nearly round in shape and, while not quite as large as the above sorts, it is considerably earlier.

Endive

Endivien Chicoree Endivia Indivia

One packet sows 30 feet of row; one ounce produces 5000 plants.

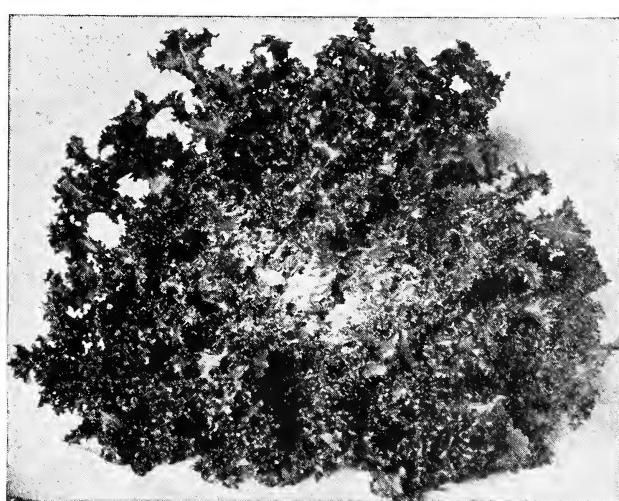
Culture—Sow thinly as soon as ground can be worked and again early in July for fall use. Thin out plants so they stand 12 inches apart in the row. Later in the season, tie them up to exclude the sun.

Large Green Curled. Very hardy, one of the best for home garden, since it grows quickly to good size. Leaves bright green, finely cut and curled.

Large White Curled. Leaves are naturally of a creamy yellow color, hence no blanching is required to prepare this sort for the table.

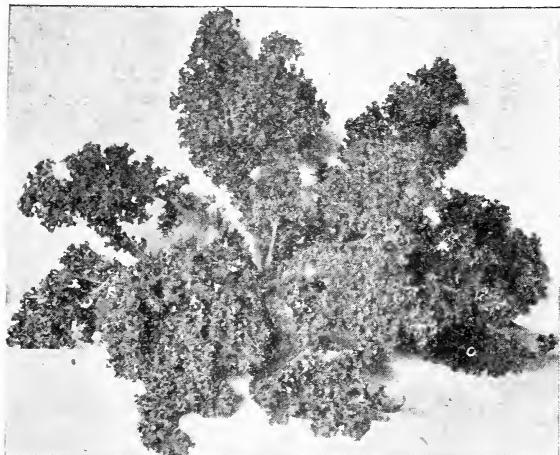
Moss Curled. More densely curled and laciniated than either of above sorts. Very ornamental.

Broad Leaved Batavian. The "Es-carolle" of the South. Quite distinct from above sorts, forming large, loose bunches of thick, broad leaves.



Green Curled Endive.

THE PAGE SEED COMPANY, Greene, N.Y.



Kale

Blaetterkohl Chou vert Breton Cavolo verde

One packet contains enough seeds for the home garden; one ounce provides 3000 plants.

Culture—The large, long, handsomely curled leaves make splendid greens. Treat just like cabbage. Plants are very hardy and stand considerable frost, which improves the quality.

Dwarf Curled Scotch or Green German. Handsome sort, forming dwarf, spreading plants 12 inches or more across. Of excellent flavor.

Tall Green Curled Scotch. Of upright growth, reaching a height of 2 feet or more on rich soil.

Kohlrabi

Kohlrabi Chou Rave Col de nabo Cavolo rapa

One packet contains enough seeds for 30 feet of row; one ounce will produce 3000 plants.

Culture—Another member of the large cabbage family, grown for the thick, bulbous stems which expand to the size of a large turnip and grow on top of the ground. Sow seeds in the open ground early in June. Thin out plants to stand 5 to 6 inches apart.

Early White Vienna. Produces roots large enough for table use in 65 to 70 days from date of planting.

Early Purple Vienna. Identical in size, shape and time of maturity with above, only purple in color.

Large Green or White. Grows to large size. Used mainly for stock feeding purposes.

Leek

Poerree oder Lauch Poireau Puerro Porro

One packet contains enough for the average home garden; one ounce will sow 200 feet of drill.

Culture—Grown for its thick stalks. Sow seeds thinly in rows 18 to 24 inches apart and thin out seedlings to stand 4 inches apart in row. Hoe freely and hill slightly to bleach stalks. Fine for soups and stews. Keeps well if stored in boxes of dry soil or sand in a cool cellar.

Large American Flag. Forms fine, plump stalks.

Broad London Flag. The oldest and most popular sort.

Gourds

Zier Kürbisse Courge Calabaza
Cucuzzelas



Culture—When all danger of frost is over sow 6 or 8 seeds in hills, placing them 3 to 6 feet apart each way. The richer the soil, the farther the hills should be apart. Gourds cling well to trellises and may be trained to arbors.

Fancy Mixed. A good mixture for the home garden, containing both useful as well as ornamental kinds. There are Dipper, Dishcloth, Japanese Nest Egg, Hercules Club, Calabash and others,¹⁰ different varieties in all. Grow some for the children.

Herbs

Kuechenkraeuter Herbe potagere Hortalizas Ortaggios

One packet usually provides enough plants for the home garden.

Culture—Sow as early in the spring as the weather permits, in rows 2 feet apart. Thin out seedlings to stand 4 to 6 inches apart, the larger growing kinds like Dill and Sage should have even more space.

Anise. Largely used for flavoring....

Balm. Very fragrant. Hardy perennial

Caraway. For flavoring bread and soups

Coriander. For flavoring.....

Dill. Used for flavoring pickles.....

Horehound. Used for curing colds...

Lavender. To perfume linen. Hardy perennial

Rosemary. Leaves fragrant. Used for flavoring

Rue. A tonic. Plants hardy perennials

Saffron. Yellow thistle-like flower heads

Sage. Largely used for flavoring....

Summer Savory. Used for seasoning..

Winter Savory. For flavoring.....

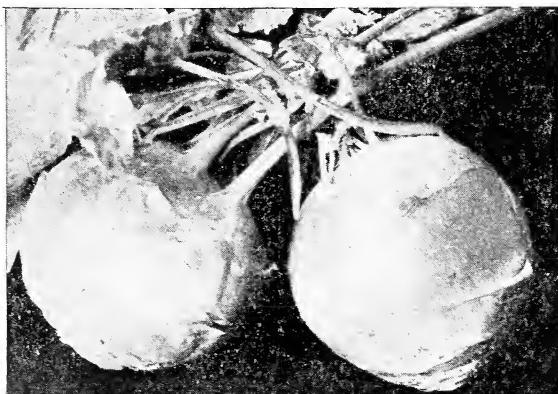
Sweet Basil. Used for flavoring.....

Sweet Fennel. For flavoring and teas

Sweet Marjoram. Used for seasoning.

Thyme. Used for seasoning.....

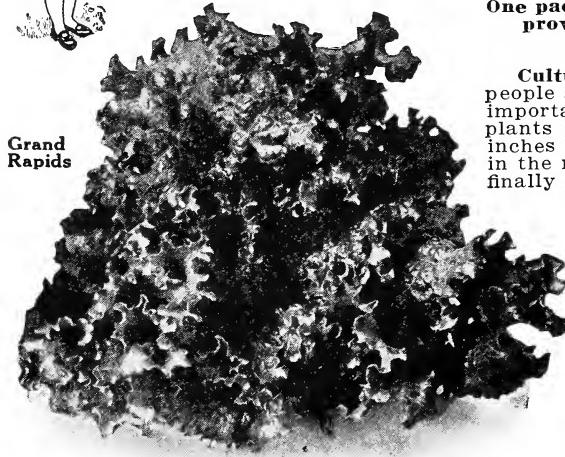
Wormwood. Medical qualities.....



White Vienna Kohlrabi.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS



Grand
Rapids

Lettuce

Salat Laitue Lechuga Lattuga

One packet each of an early, midseason and late kind proves usually enough for the home garden.
One ounce sows 150 feet of drill.

Culture—While easily grown in most any soil, few people are successful because they overlook the most important detail in lettuce culture—to thin out the plants properly. As soon as seedlings are 2 or 3 inches tall, transplant them to stand 4 inches apart in the row. Later on, take out every other plant and finally give heads 12 to 16 inches space in the row.

Loose-leaved Varieties

Early Curled Silesia. Ready for use when most other sorts are still in the "baby stage." When fully developed, which requires from 55 to 62 days according to the character of your soil, it forms handsome, large bunches of greenish yellow leaves. Mature plants measure a foot across, are very tender, of mild flavor and remain in prime table condition for nearly 6 weeks. Generally sown thickly and cut when 5 to 6 inches tall.

Early Curled Simpson. Does not differ materially from the above except that the color is, perhaps, a slightly darker shade of green. In time of maturity, season of "standing" and table qualities the above description serves Early Curled Simpson as well.

Grand Rapids. The standard loose leaf forcing variety throughout the country. Differs from all above sorts by being of more compact, upright habit of growth and the edges of the leaves are closely curled—perhaps 8 to 10 "curls" to the inch against 3 or 4 undulations on the leaf edge of the "Simpsons." The plants are of a deeper shade of light green than that of the Simpson varieties. In outdoor trials it is of about the same season as Black Seeded Simpson. Our stock is extra fine. See illustration above of 60-day-old plants as grown in our trial grounds.

Black Seeded Simpson. In general habit of growth it very much resembles Early Curled Simpson. Color is of a slightly lighter shade and the leaves are a trifle more crinkled or "blistered." It is a few days later, because end of June (from seeds sown April 26) plants in our trial grounds measured 9 inches across, whereas Early Curled Simpson averaged 12 inches in diameter. "Stands" a week longer in prime condition than Early Curled Simpson.

Boston Curled. Forms beautiful, heavily curled plants which are useful for garnishing.

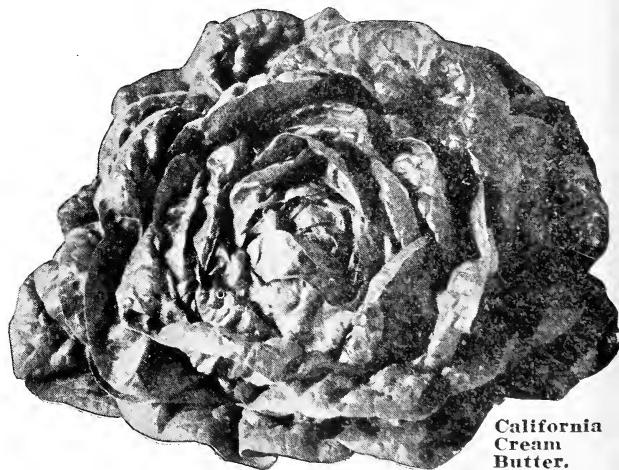
Early Prizehead. Most widely grown sort in cultivation. Forms handsome, dark green plants which are heavily shaded with glossy dark brown or bronze hues, giving it the most unique appearance of any lettuce. Plants reach full size slightly later than Black Seeded Simpson, are of upright growth and "savoyed."

75,000 Pounds of Lettuce Seed is our approximate harvest every year and—we could use more. The most critical dealers, as well as planters, expect us to regularly supply their needs in this line. Extensive comparative trials conducted every year here at Greene convince us that Page's Standard Quality Lettuce Seeds are as good as any and better than many strains for which superlative qualities are claimed. On second page of cover may be seen a small portion of our outdoor lettuce trials, as they appeared early in June.

Two Extra Early Butterhead Sorts

Early Tennisball. (White Seeded) One of the best extra early sorts forming a solid head, and a good one to plant outdoors very early in the spring. From seeds sown in our trial grounds on April 24th, we gathered splendid heads on June 30th—just 65 days from date of planting. Should be used quickly after heads reach full size (8 to 10 inches in diameter) since they soon "shoot" seed stalks.

Black Seeded Tennisball. Differs from the above in being of a uniformly deeper shade of light green and having no brown edges. It is later and requires richer soil for best development. But it "stands" much longer before going to seed and the heads are larger. Of choicest quality, "buttery," crisp and of delightful flavor. See illustration of head grown in our trial grounds in center of cut shown on next page.



California
Cream
Butter.



Lettuce—Continued

Other Fine Early "Butterhead" Sorts

May King. In about 70 days from date of sowing on heavy clay soil (sooner on sandy loam) it will furnish splendid medium-sized heads that average 8 to 9 inches in diameter when fully grown. They are very compact, almost all head, and on account of being tightly folded, are beautifully blanched to a rich, golden yellow. Of delicious "buttery" flavor, a dependable sort under adverse weather conditions and a fine shipping sort. See head to extreme left in illustration below.

Big Boston. (See head to extreme right in picture below.) Perhaps the most popular butterhead sort for early outdoor planting and a good one where soil and weather conditions are right. Under favorable circumstances the plants grow to be a foot in diameter and trimmed heads frequently weigh 10 ozs. or more. Of pleasing yellowish green color, edges of leaves decidedly wavy and tinged with brownish red shades. Our stock of this is extra choice. We highly recommend it to market gardeners.

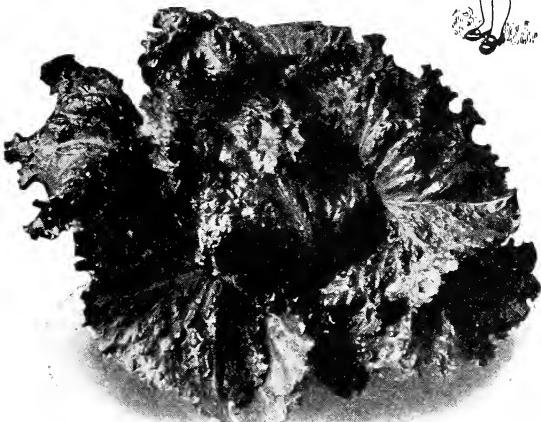
California Cream Butter. While closely following above sorts in season of maturity, this is distinctly a summer sort, valued especially for its heat resistance and long "standing" qualities. In our trial grounds it proved by far the best general purpose butterhead lettuce. On July 7th from seed sown late in April, every plant had formed a solid head. Plants average 10 inches across, are of compact, erect growth, of a uniform medium shade of green. Toward center, on outside leaves, large, brownish tinges appear while the true stock has many small brown spots on all leaves. Trimmed heads are very solid, light yellow and of unsurpassed "buttery" quality. Our stock is **extra choice**.

Salamander. A splendid sort for the home garden, of more spreading growth than preceding sort. Of a lighter shade of green, leaves somewhat "crumpled," but folding tightly. Stands heat remarkably well and is one of the best for early spring use, but does not do as well in the fall as either May King or Big Boston.

Deacon. Quite distinct in color from above sorts, being of an even, medium deep green without any shading whatever. Reaches prime condition later than either of above sorts, but stays in good shape longer than any. Heads reach good size (average diameter 12 inches for plant), are almost as firm and solid as a cabbage and of unsurpassed quality—no exception. Also known in some sections as San Francisco Market. This is easily the most popular butterhead sort for late summer use.

Black Seed.

May King.



Iceberg.

Best Three "Crisphead" Lettuces

These differ from the "butterheads" by being of a coarser nature, but they are by far the crisppest. Heavy ribs cause leaves to fold tightly and curve strongly toward center. All resist heat in a remarkable degree.

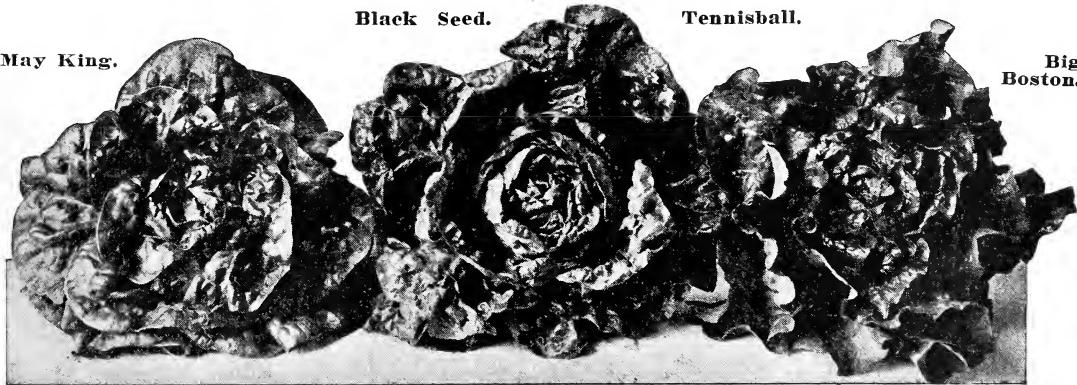
Iceberg. Of pleasing, yellowish green color, with reddish tinges on center leaves, the edges of which are handsomely curled. Heads slim and conical at first, gradually broadening toward maturity. On clay soil it requires 80 to 85 days to reach full size. A great heat resister.

Improved Hanson. Reaches full size within 2 or 3 days of Iceberg. Of distinct, light green color, center of outside leaves on fully developed heads being almost "silvery" green. In the earlier stages, this is a good deal more curly than Iceberg. Heads flat, broad and of good size.

New York or "Wonderful." The largest and latest of this class. From seed sown late in April, it did not begin to form heads until early in July. By the middle of July, about 50% had formed fine, typical heads of extra large size and a week later every plant was an immense head of medium green color. Does not "finish" the crop all at once, as do the other sorts, but the heads come on gradually. Of unequalled heat resistance. Some of the heads in our trials weighed nearly two pounds after trimming.

Tennisball.

Big Boston.





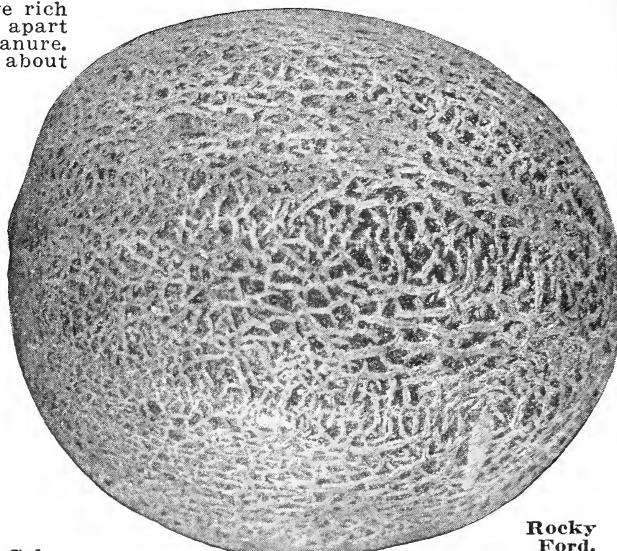
PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Musk Melons

Melonen Melon Muscatel Popone

One packet will sow 10 hills; one ounce contains enough seeds for 75 or 80 hills.

Culture: To do well, Melons must have rich soil. Dig holes a foot deep, 3 to 4 feet apart each way and fill with well-rotted manure. Build your hills on top of this and place about 10 seeds to the hill, covering them about one-half inch deep. If the striped beetles bother the seedlings, dust them with Tobacco or Slug Shot. After they begin to form the fourth pair of leaves, thin them out leaving only the three sturdiest plants on each hill.



Rocky Ford.

Green-Fleshed Varieties

Rockyford or Netted Germ. (See illustration of a typical fruit from a photo.) Although this has been in cultivation for nearly forty years, it is still deservedly the most popular of the small round melons. As now selected, the fruits are almost round and have a firm rind which is closely "netted." Grown under congenial soil and weather conditions they average 4 by 5 inches in diameter, weigh about one and one-half pounds and are very solid. The green flesh is of exceedingly luscious quality, with a fine aroma. It may be eaten quite close to the rind. Our strain of Netted Gem is grown for us at Rockyford, Colorado, its original home, known throughout the country for melons of quality. All our seeds are saved from fruits grown especially for seed production.

Jenny Lind. While of rather small size, this is easily "the sweetest melon that grows." Fully developed fruits average 4 inches across by $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches from stem to blossom end. The delightfully sweet flesh is of light green color, very thick, leaving but a small seed cavity. One of the most desirable sorts for the home garden, where quality is first consideration. **Extra early.**

Extra Early Hackensack. Larger than either of the preceding sorts and of later maturity. Melons are nearly round, slightly flattened at stem and blossom end. Skin heavily netted, deeply ribbed, of light green color, turning yellow as the fruit matures. Of excellent quality, with deep green, thick flesh. A favorite for market and a good one in the home garden.

MUSK MELONS OF CHOICEST QUALITY
Can be grown in any home garden with a little extra care in starting the plants early and preparing the hills well. As a rule, the larger fruited sorts give better satisfaction in cool locations.

Salmon-Fleshed Sorts

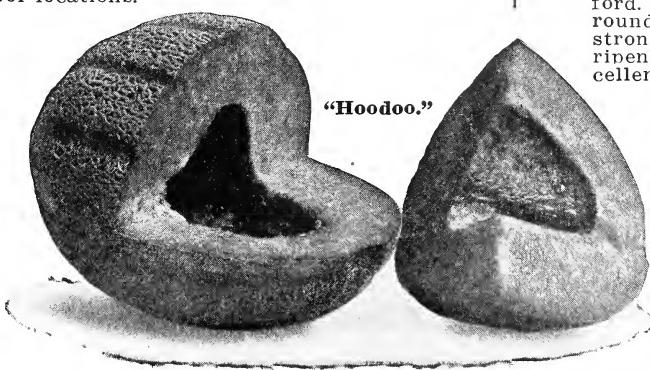
Emerald Gem. Of exquisite flavor. In size, it is about like Rockyford, but it is rather irregular in shape. Skin deep green, sometimes slightly netted in spots. The fruits are deeply ribbed, skin is thin, flesh very chick, leaving but small space for seed cavity.

Hoodoo. (See illustration of a typical fruit below.) In our trial grounds we could discover very little difference between this, Ordway's Pink, Vaughan's Osage Gem, Burrell's Gem, Admiral Togo, or any of the so-called "Golden-fleshed" Rockyfords. The fruits are inclined to be slightly elongated. A very handsome melon, of superb quality.

Osage or Miller's Cream. In shape it resembles a rather large Rockyford, but with deep green skin like Emerald Gem. Matures later than any of the sorts described above. Flesh of rich, deep salmon-orange color, thick and of most delicious flavor.

Petoskey or Paul Rose. In general appearance it resembles an overgrown Rockyford. Fruits are slightly oval to nearly round, heavily netted and have a good strong skin. Flesh of deep orange color, ripens clear to the rind and is of excellent quality.

Tip Top. The largest musk melon on our list, fruits averaging 7 inches in diameter each way. They are nearly round, slightly depressed at stem and blossom end, uniformly ribbed and faintly netted in spots at times. Flesh deep yellow or orange, firm, very juicy and of delicious flavor. Tip Top thrives to perfection on a great variety of soils. The vines are vigorous, strongly resist disease and invariably perfect the handsome fruits which they bear until quite late in the season.



THE PAGE SEED COMPANY, Greene, N.Y.

Water Melons

Wassermelonen Melon d'Eau Sandia Melon d'Agua

One packet will plant 8 to 10 hills, one ounce contains enough seeds to plant 50 hills.



Culture: Treat similar to Musk Melons, only place hills 6 to 8 feet apart each way. After vines cover ground completely, pinch out ends of shoots and stop cultivation, since vines resent being moved about.

Fordhook Early. The earliest of all large-fruited sort and one of the sweetest. Average fruit measures 8 to 10 inches in diameter by 10 to 12 inches from stem to blossom end. Rather short and blocky, with deep green skin. Rind thin, but tough. Flesh bright red, good clear to the rind.

Early Triumph. A great favorite in the South. Fruits are nearly round and of handsome appearance. Rind firm, flesh dark red and of good quality.

Kolb's Gem. Skin mottled with irregular stripes of light and dark green, very firm and exceptionally hard. Flesh bright red, solid and of only fair quality.

Kleckley's Sweet. Noted for its delicious flavor and perfect quality. Under favorable conditions fruits grow 14 to 16 inches long and measure 8 inches in diameter. Skin dark green, rind thin and rather brittle. Flesh deep red, with a large, solid heart. The white seeds are placed close to the rind. The flesh is crisp, sugary, melting and entirely free from stringiness. There is only one better flavored melon and that is Halbert Honey, described next.

Halbert Honey. Perhaps the sweetest of all oblong, dark green sorts and unsurpassed for the home garden. Rind thin, flesh dark red, with a big, solid heart. On account of its thin rind, Halbert Honey is not suitable for shipping. But for the home garden and nearby markets we know of no finer sort. It invariably commands premium prices. The vines are thrifty and healthy growers, perfecting frequently 4 to 5 large fruits closely together.

Harris Earliest. Of oval shape, irregularly mottled with light and dark green stripes. Seeds black, flesh bright red, sweet and tender.

Sweetheart. The vines are vigorous and productive. Fruits run from round to oval, with a yellowish green skin, distinctly netted with dark green stripes. Rind is firm, flesh crisp and solid, of bright red color and always sweet and tender.

Dixie. A large, rather late, oblong sort, well-grown fruits being often 2 feet long. Skin dark green with faint stripes of a lighter shade. Flesh bright red, crisp, tender and of rich, sugary flavor.

Vick's Extra Early. Perhaps the earliest melon in cultivation, but rather small and of only fair quality. If you want to "beat" your neighbors in having early melons, try this sort.

Long Light Icing. Also known in some localities as Gray Monarch. Provides uniformly handsome oblong melons with an attractive, light green skin, irregularly veined with darker stripes. Flesh of deep, rich red color, crisp, tender and of delicious flavor.

Round Dark Icing. Also known as Ice Rind in some sections. Fruits are of rather irregular shape, from round to oval; the rind is thin but strong. Flesh bright red, crisp, entirely free from stringiness and of most delicious flavor.

Tom Watson

(See illustration of a typical fruit below.)

Grows to quite large size, well developed fruits averaging 10 to 12 inches in diameter by 18 to 24 inches long. Rind is dark green and very hard. Flesh extends to within an inch of the rind, is of a rich red color and delicious in flavor. Seeds are comparatively few. Has a large solid heart and is entirely free from stringless and hard core. In its original home in Florida, fruits weighing from 50 to 60 pounds are grown quite frequently. For ideal development, it should be grown on a light, sandy soil, with plenty of well-rotted manure at the bottom of each hill. One of the best sorts to ship to distant markets. Though the rind is thin, it carries its luscious contents well and the fruits invariably bring fancy prices.

McIver's Sugar. Of oblong shape. Skin dark green, attractively marked with stripes of a lighter green. Flesh bright pink, free from any stringiness and of delicious flavor.

Citron. The old-fashioned preserving melon. Very solid, white flesh. Matures late in the fall. Seed red.



Tom Watson.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Onions

Zwiebel Oignon Cebolla Cipollo

One packet sows 20 feet of row; one ounce will seed 200 ft. of drill.

Culture—As early in the spring as the soil can be worked, sow seeds thinly in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, covering seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. When seedlings are 3 to 4 inches tall thin them out to stand 3 to 4 inches apart in the row. Hoe thoroughly and frequently to keep soil loose and free from weeds. Several applications of wood ashes during the season will prove very beneficial. Onions thrive best in rich black loam or muck soil and may be grown on the same piece of ground for several years.



The Yellow Sorts

Yellow Globe Danvers. The most widely grown of any onion and one of the best for general use. Perfects its symmetrical bulbs in from 125 to 140 days from date of planting. Well developed bulbs average $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from top to bottom by 3 inches in diameter—they are really slightly flattened globes. Skin is coppery yellow in color and very thin. Flesh pure white, firm and sweet.

Flat Yellow Danvers. Differs from above in being decidedly flattened at top and bottom. While it matures about a week sooner, it does not yield quite as many bushels of bulbs for a given area. But on account of its earliness, is highly valued where the growing season is short.

Yellow Strasburg or Yellow Dutch. Decidedly flat and not quite as large in diameter as Flat Yellow Danvers. In our trial grounds it ripened in about 125 days from date of sowing seed. Extensively used in growing onion sets.

Michigan Yellow Globe. A strain of Yellow Globe Danvers, valued in some sections for its yielding and keeping qualities. Grown on good, rich soil, it makes enormous crops, ripening the bulbs uniformly and thickly. Has sometimes a somewhat flattened bottom and grows slimmer above center of bulb than the regular Yellow Globe Danvers.

Onion Seed Field as Grown for Us
in California.

Ohio Yellow Globe. A strain of Yellow Globe Danvers which, for high yielding and keeping qualities is in a class by itself. Yields immense crops of handsome, dark yellow bulbs which are more globe shaped than a true Globe Danvers. Our stock is the true Ohio grown.

Southport Yellow Globe. Matures later than Yellow Globe Danvers but grows to larger size under favorable conditions. Bulbs are of perfect globe shape, have a light straw yellow skin, are very firm and of exceptional keeping quality. The pure white flesh is always mild, crisp and fine grained. This is the standard yellow winter onion in the New England States.

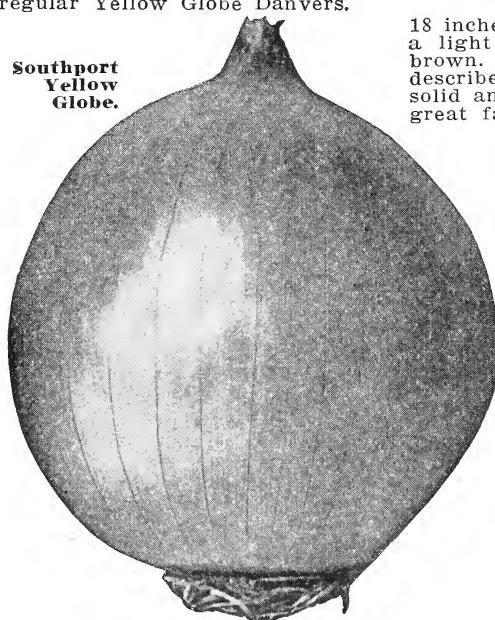
Prizetaker. Grown with special care and on rich soil, it will produce bulbs measuring 15 to 18 inches in circumference. They are nearly round, have a light straw yellow skin which is often tinged with brown. In season of maturity it is later than any sort described previously. Bulbs ripen uniformly, are always solid and the pure white flesh is of crisp mild flavor. A great favorite for early fall and winter use, though not as good a keeper as most smaller varieties.

To Grow "BIG" Onions from seed the first year, for either home use or exhibition, seeds should be sown as early as middle of February and not later than middle of March in a greenhouse, hotbed or boxes in the house. When the seedlings are 3 to 4 inches tall, transplant them either in other boxes, 4 inches apart each way, or in individual pots. Early in the spring set plants in a rich piece of ground, placing them 6 inches apart in the row, with 12 to 18 inches between the rows.

White Sorts

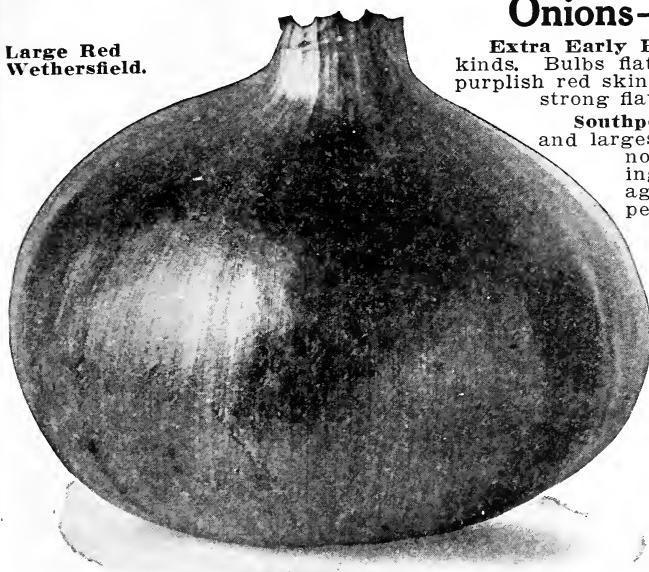
Southport White Globe. The earliest of the Southport Onions and easily the most beautiful, commanding the highest market prices. Bulbs develop rapidly, averaging $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter when fully grown. They are of perfect globe shape, with a thin, pure white, silvery skin of transparent beauty. Very firm and a good keeper if handled carefully.

White Silverskin or Portugal. Our strain of this sort is extra choice. When fully developed, bulbs average $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. They ripen down uniformly, have a slim neck and are of crisp, mild flavor.





Large Red Wethersfield.



Onion Sets

These are really small bulbs produced by sowing seeds of certain sorts quite thickly. We handle only the very choicest grades of Western grown sets. Ask your dealer for special prices on large quantities.

Yellow Onion Sets.

Red Onion Sets.

White Onion Sets.

Parsley

Petersilie Persil Perejil Pressemolo

One packet will sow 20 ft. of row; one ounce is enough for 200 ft. of drill.

Culture—Sow as early in the spring as weather permits in rows 2 feet apart, covering seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Two to three weeks are the time usually required for germination. Thin out the seedlings to stand 6 to 8 inches apart in the row. In the fall take up a few of the strongest plants and set them in flower pots or discarded porch boxes. They will thrive all winter if placed near a sunny window in a warm cellar or kitchen.

Champion Moss Curled

It is very popular on the market and a great favorite in the home garden on account of its handsome, very ornamental deep green foliage. Useful for both garnishing and flavoring. The best of all curled sorts with plants of highly decorative appearance.

Fine Double Curled. The plants are of compact, symmetrical growth with many finely curled leaves, strong stems hold the bright green foliage well above the ground, preventing waste of the Parsley in wet seasons.



Hollow Crown.

Onions—Red Varieties

Extra Early Red. The earliest of the red kinds. Bulbs flat, of medium size, with deep purplish red skin. Flesh white, of moderately strong flavor.

Southport Red Globe. The latest and largest of the Southport Onions, noted for its firmness and excellent keeping qualities. Well developed bulbs average $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter; are of perfect globe shape with beautiful deep red skin.

Large Red Wethersfield. The standard red sort throughout the country. When fully grown, bulbs average 4 inches in diameter by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from top to bottom. Skin deep purplish red, skin white with a pink tinge, crisp, fine grained, rather strong, but of good flavor.

Australian Brown. An extra early sort, particularly valuable for its heavy yielding and long keeping qualities. In shape it somewhat resembles Yellow Globe Danvers. Skin a deep reddish brown, flesh pure white, crisp and very fine. If stored carefully, bulbs will keep a year.

Imported Varieties of Onions

White Queen. Also called Barletta. A small flat sort largely grown for pickling. When fully developed, bulbs measure 2 inches across by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep through. The earliest of any onion to ripen.

Mammoth Silver King. If started early and transplanted, bulbs will grow 6 to 7 inches in diameter and weigh 2 to 3 pounds. Ordinarily fully developed bulbs average 4 to 5 inches in diameter. They are decidedly flat, have a thin paper white skin and ripen down hard. Late in maturing.

Giant Rocca. The very large, nearly globe shaped bulbs have a reddish brown skin. Flesh is pure white, crisp and of fine delicate flavor.

Parsnip

Pastinake Panais Chirivia Pastinaca

One packet will sow 20 feet of row; one ounce is enough for 300 feet of drilled row.

Culture—As early in the spring as the soil can be put in good gardening condition sow in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, covering seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. In cold, wet soil and seasons, the seed is apt to rot. When seedlings are 2 to 3 inches tall thin them out to stand 3 to 4 inches apart in the row. Parsnips are very hardy and may be left in the open ground all winter. But cover the row with boards or straw mats so that the soil does not freeze up hard and you can dig the roots as needed.

Hollow Crown or Guernsey

(See illustration alongside.)

The standard sort throughout the country. Roots long, of uniform shape, with creamy white skin and fine grained flesh of excellent quality.

Long White Dutch. Of good, sweet quality, on account of which it is also called "Sugar." Though in deep soils it grows quite large and is a good keeper, it does not compare in uniform quality with Hollow Crown described above.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

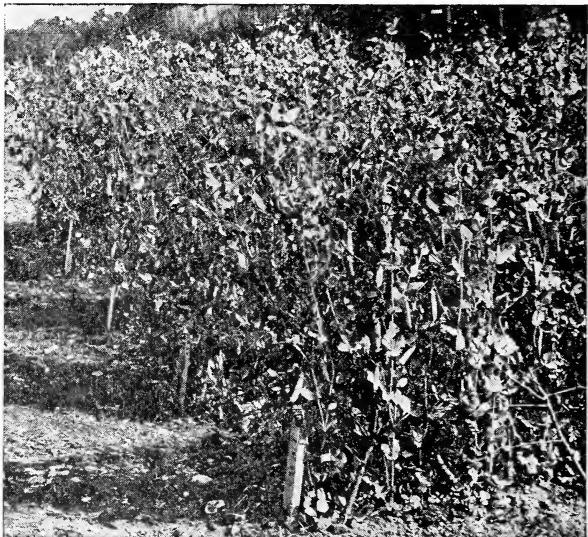
Page's Pedigreed Peas

Erbesen Pois Guisantes Pisellos

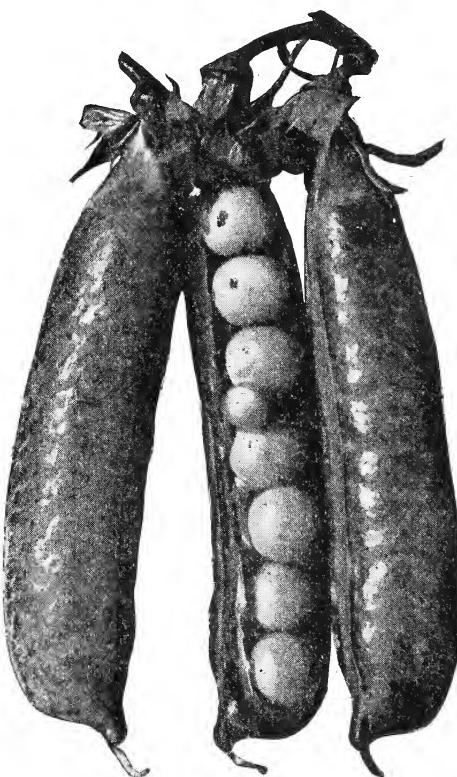
One packet will sow 10 ft. of row, one pint is required for a 30-ft. row, one pint each of an early, midseason and late variety will provide ample peas for a small home garden.

Culture—As soon as the frost is out of the ground and the soil can be dug, sow any of the extra early smooth peas which are quite hardy. Follow this with sowing a row each of Little Marvel, Thomas Laxton, or any of the early wrinkled sorts as soon as the soil becomes warmer. For a late supply, sow Alderman, Dwarf Champion or Dark Podded Telephones up to May 15th. Put rows $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet apart and sow seeds quite thickly, since peas do very much better in a crowded than in a sparse row. All sorts, even the dwarf sorts, do better if some kind of support is provided for vines.

Special Note: We devote about 1000 acres to the production of peas every year. Our stocks are grown under ideal climatic conditions in the Northwest and we spare no efforts to have every sort up to the highest standard. During the "rogueing" season, fifty men devote almost their entire time to pulling out "sports" and "rogues"—vines which bear pods of a type different from what is wanted. Both our field tests as well as our trial grounds prove to us that this pays well. Page's Standard Strains of Peas are as uniformly true to type as soil and climatic conditions plus human efforts can make them.



Trials of Alaska Peas.



Pedigreed Alaskas.

Extra Early Smooth Seeded Peas

Page's Pedigreed Alaska A very fine strain of the "Earliest of All" Pea, evolved by us during several years of pains-taking care and selection. In our trial grounds here at Greene it proved the most pedigreed of the many strains of early "blue" peas on trial. Vines are most uniformly 3 feet tall and carry on an average 5 handsome dark green pods per vine. Pods average 3 inches long, contain 7 peas of dark green color and of as good flavor as can be expected of so large and early a sort. Vines matured 75% of the crop in 65 days from date of planting and finished the remaining 25% a week later. See illustration above showing portion of our "Pedigreed Alaska" trials. Pods along side are true to type and of actual size from our photo.

Alaska. Resembles regular stock of Pedigreed Alaska in all essential points. It produces uniformly handsome pods of true type in great numbers and there is little, if any, difference in the time of maturity. A good strain for all purposes.

First and Best. The earliest smooth white pea, perfecting nearly the entire crop in 60 to 65 days from date of planting. Vines average $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, carry from 3 to 6 straight, light green pods containing from 5 to 6 small peas of fair flavor. Our stocks are re-selected, far superior to those sold as Daniel O'Rourke, Rural New Yorker and under other names.

First of All. A strain of early white peas, for which great earliness is claimed. In our trials it did not do any better than First and Best in time of maturity.

Philadelphia Extra Early. A very popular strain among the truckers of New Jersey where it matures 54 days from date of planting. In warm soil and where the season is just right, it matures good crops of small, well-filled pods in record time.

Page's Pedigreed Peas—Continued

The Early Wrinkled Sorts



Little Marvel.

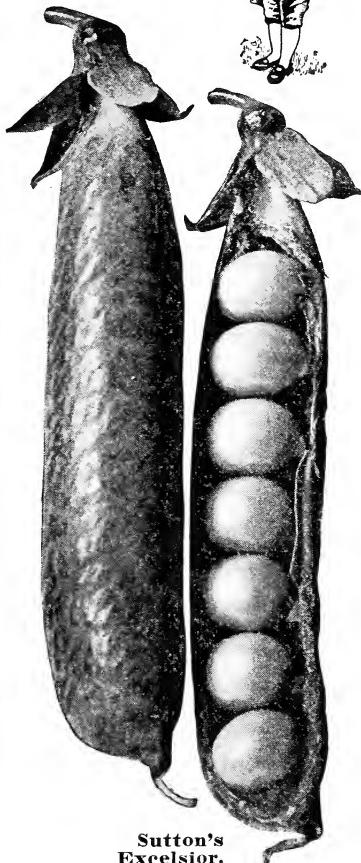
Little Marvel. This comparatively new sort is all that its name implies. Planted in our trial grounds the last week in April, the vines averaged 18 inches tall and every vine carried almost uniformly 8 handsome pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, mostly in pairs. Pods are tightly filled with 7 to 8 large, dark green peas of a flavor that puts "Little Marvel" in a class by itself. An ideal home garden variety. Matures 50% of its pods in 65 days from date of planting.

American Wonder. The very dwarf vines make a thrifty growth, averaging 10 to 12 inches and even taller under favorable conditions. They carry 6 to 8 3-inch pods containing on an average 6 sweet, large green peas. With us it matured the bulk of its pods in 71 days from date of planting.

Nott's Excelsior. Vines average 16 inches tall and are fairly loaded with $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pods which usually contain 6 small, light green peas of very good flavor. Of about the same season as Gradus, but it matures the total of its crop earlier than that sort. This is now considered the standard first early wrinkled pea throughout the country, although we believe some of our newer sorts surpass it in some points.

Sutton's Excelsior. As early as Little Marvel, more productive than either American Wonder or Nott's Excelsior and the pods are larger size. (See illustration from our own photo along side.) In extensive comparative trials we found our strain of this sort to be more "thoroughbred" than any procurable elsewhere. Vines uniformly 20 inches tall, carrying on an average 5 to 6 handsome, light green peas of sweetest flavor. In yield of pods per row, Sutton's outyielded all extra early sorts except Thomas Laxton.

Premium Gem. The latest of this class, maturing 50% of its crop in 80 days from date of planting. Vines $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, with an average of 8 peas per vine. Pods about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, containing from 5 to 6 light green peas of fair quality.



Sutton's Excelsior.

Gradus The standard early, large pea by which others are measured. In our trials it bore the bulk of its handsome pods in 70 days from date of planting. Vines grew to an average height of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet and carried from 6 to 7 fine, large, light green pods of typical shape. They average 4 inches long and contain 5 to 7 extra large, light green peas of sweetest flavor.

Thomas Laxton. The best and most thoroughbred Pea to date. In season it closely rivals Gradus. Vines $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, carrying from 7 to 8 handsome dark green pods, which average 4 inches long. They are tightly "packed" with 8 dark green, large peas of extra choice quality. A 15-foot row in our trials yielded 10 qts. of pods like the one shown below.



Thomas Laxton.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Page's Pedigreed Peas—Continued Second Early and Main Crop Varieties



Alderman Peas.

Alderman. (See illustration alongside reproduced from a photo of a typical pair of pods grown in our trial grounds.) Easily the earliest and in all respects one of the best of the many strains of Telephone. In our trials last summer, under exceptionally favorable soil and weather conditions, we picked the first pods in 75 days from date of sowing seed. The vines grow about 5 ft. tall, carry usually 8 large pods (in pairs) which contain, on an average, 8 fine, medium green, extra large peas of surpassing flavor. Pods containing 9 and 10 peas are frequently found. A 15-foot row yielded 8 quarts of peas in two pickings (a week apart)—enough for two good meals for a large family.

Admiral. Produces enormous crops on 4-foot vines in 82 to 84 days from date of planting—just exactly at a time when the early sorts are falling off and it is too early for the late varieties. Vines carry on an average 8 to 10 pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, tightly filled with 7 to 8 light green peas of medium size. If picked while young, they are quite sweet, becoming of indifferent quality as they grow older. One of the most important sorts from a canner's standpoint.

Bliss Everbearing. The sturdy vines average 3 feet high, bearing an abundance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-inch pods well toward the top. It matures 5 to 6 medium sized peas per pod in 85 to 90 days from date of planting and will have an exceptionally long bearing season under favorable conditions. Quality good.

Duke of Albany. A well known midseason sort of the Telephone type, perfecting splendid, light green pods in 77 to 78 days from date of planting—a few days after the popular Alderman. Vines grow 5 feet tall, carrying on an average 8 pods, mostly borne singly. Average length of pods 4 inches, holding 8 very sweet, light green peas of large size.

Dwarf Telephone or Carter's

Daisy. The very sturdy vines average 18 to 24 inches high and carry a remarkable crop of well-filled pods. They average $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, contain usually 7 to 8 large, light green peas and are of excellent flavor. We highly recommend this for

the home garden of limited space.

Horsford's Market Garden. In general habit of growth, this variety is on the order of Admiral. Vines average 3 feet high and carry enormous loads of small ($2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-inch) pods of dark green color. These contain, on an average, 7 large dark green peas which are of remarkable sweetness while young.

Page's Special Strain of Improved Dwarf Champion

One of the most thoroughbred sorts on our list and easily one of the most important main crop varieties for the small home garden. Vines are very thrifty, average 3 feet high and rival those of Sutton's Ex-celsior and Thomas Laxton among the early sorts in productivity. With us it perfects 50% of its pods in 87 days from date of planting, being 4 to 5 days earlier than Champion of England. Pods average $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and are unusually well filled with 7 large, dark green peas of splendid quality. We were so impressed with the merit of this variety in our trial grounds last summer that we selected it to ornament the front cover of our catalog.

McLean's Advancer. In 84 days from date of planting, the very sturdy 3-foot-tall vines perfected 50% of the crop. Pods average $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and are well filled with from 6 to 7 small, light green peas of good flavor. Matures the bulk of its crop within a short time and at a time when the early sorts are all harvested and the late sorts are still too young. This makes it particularly valuable for market gardeners. In the New England States, this is a great favorite with canners who consider it the most profitable sort for their requirements. It certainly is a heavy yielder of handsome pods and while we recommend that it be "brushed" or trained to wire trellis in the home garden, it will yield surprising crops under ordinary field culture with vines spreading on the ground.



Improved Dwarf Champion.

THE PAGE SEED COMPANY, Greene, N.Y.

Page's Pedigreed Peas—Continued

Page's Extra Selected Dark-Podded Telephone

(See illustration of a typical "pair" just as it grew in our trial grounds. Open pod below shows how our strain "fills out.") This is the market-gardeners stand-by for early main crop. By constant selection we have brought our strain of this sort to a high point of perfection. We are constantly selecting for uniformly large, dark well-filled pods that will "fill the baskets" and "bring the price" in any market. In our trials, Dark Podded Telephone perfected the bulk of the crop in 75 to 78 days from sowing seed, being just slightly later than Alderman. The thrifty 5 foot vines carry an abundance of handsome pods which, even in our second (late) trials, averaged 5 inches long and we found quite a few 5½ inch pods containing 10 extra large, dark green peas of finest flavor. Of course, the season was "made for peas" last year, but we never saw Telephones "fill out" during August, as our Dark Podded Strains did last year.

Telephone or Carter's Telephone. The standard strain, as commonly sold. While, in general characteristics, it is identical with our selected strains, it does not compare favorably with them in the production of uniformly large pods of correct shape and size.

Yorkshire Hero. The close-jointed vines average 2½ to 3 feet tall, depending upon soil conditions. Pods usually 3 inches long, dark green and filled with 6 to 7 dark green peas of fair size. One of the standard second early sorts, of about the same season as Admiral and Horsford's Market Garden. The peas are of good quality and retain their sweetness a long time. They are of peculiar marrow-like flavor and never get real hard.

The Late Sorts

Long Island Mammoth or Telegraph. Requires 95 days from date of sowing to the time when it perfects 50% of the pods. Vines 5½ ft. high. Pods 4 inches long, usually borne 6 to 8 to the vine. They contain, on an average, 7 large, dark green peas of sweet flavor.

A Pod of Dark Podded Telephone.

Late Sorts—Continued

Champion of England—

The standard late sort for both market and home garden. Vines average 5½ feet tall—we have seen them 6 feet tall on good soil. They usually carry between 8 and ten 3-inch pods which are remarkably well filled for so late a variety. Peas of medium size, light green and exceptionally sweet while young. Bears during a long season, maturing the first pods in 95 to 98 days from date of planting. Also sold as "Forty Fold."

Ne Plus Ultra. Considered by some a superior strain of Champion of England. We failed to discover any difference in our trials, between it and our regular stock of that popular sort.

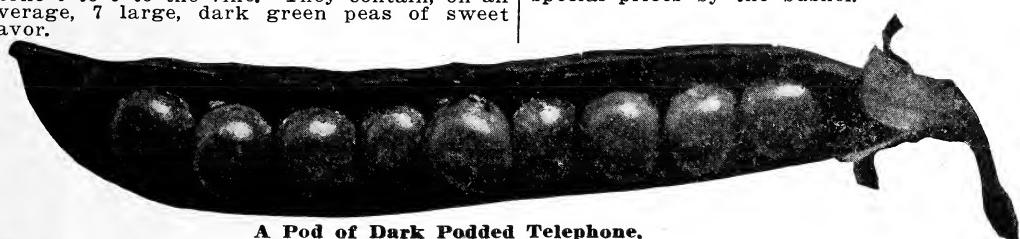
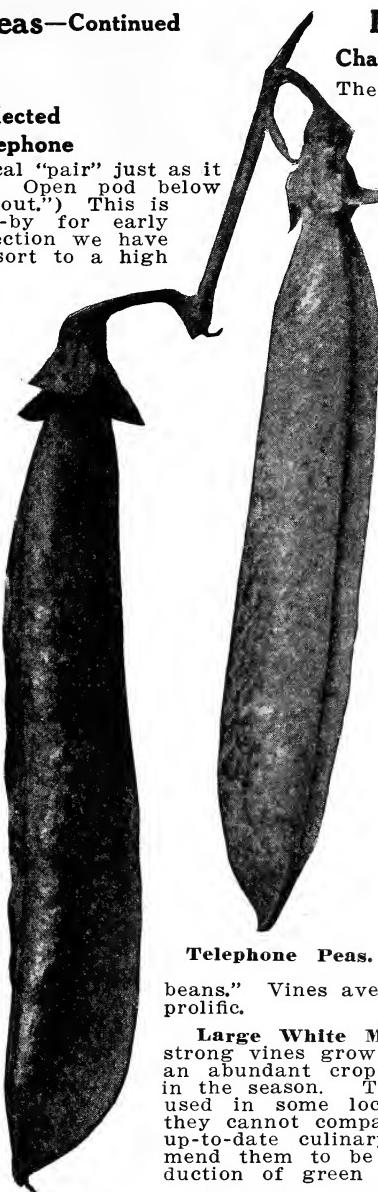
Improved Stratagem. Vines average 18 to 24 inches tall, according to character of soil. In season of perfecting pods for the table, it rivals such midseason sorts as Admiral and Advancer, while the pods and peas are much larger. In 85 days from date of planting, we gathered 8 quarts of 5-inch pods which were well-filled with 7 large dark green peas of elegant quality.

Melting Sugar. The most popular of all the edible-podded peas. Pods are of waxy-yellow color, average 5 inches long, are quite broad and very tender while young. Extensively used (especially among the Germans) for "snap-shorts"—the same as our "string beans." Vines average 4 feet tall and are very prolific.

Large White Marrowfat. The exceptionally strong vines grow 5½ to 6 feet tall and carry an abundant crop of medium sized pods late in the season. They are very hardy and still used in some localities for green peas. But they cannot compare in quality with our more up-to-date culinary peas and we just recommend them to be used with oats in the production of green fodder.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Differs from above only by the "black eye" on seeds. Of similar habit of growth and largely used for making fodder.

Canada Field Peas. The standard variety for fodder. Should be seeded broadcast or drilled with oats for green fodder. Ask for special prices by the bushel.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS



Peppers

Pfeffer Piment Pimiento Peperone

One packet will produce enough plants for the home garden; one ounce will furnish 2000 plants.

Culture—To germinate properly, pepper seeds should be sown in a greenhouse or hotbed. When seedlings make the third pair of leaves, transplant them into individual little pots and, as soon as danger of frost is over, they may be set into the garden. Prepare ground well, enriching it liberally with well-rotted manure. Set plants 3 feet apart each way and hoe freely. Hill slightly and pick peppers before they get ripe.

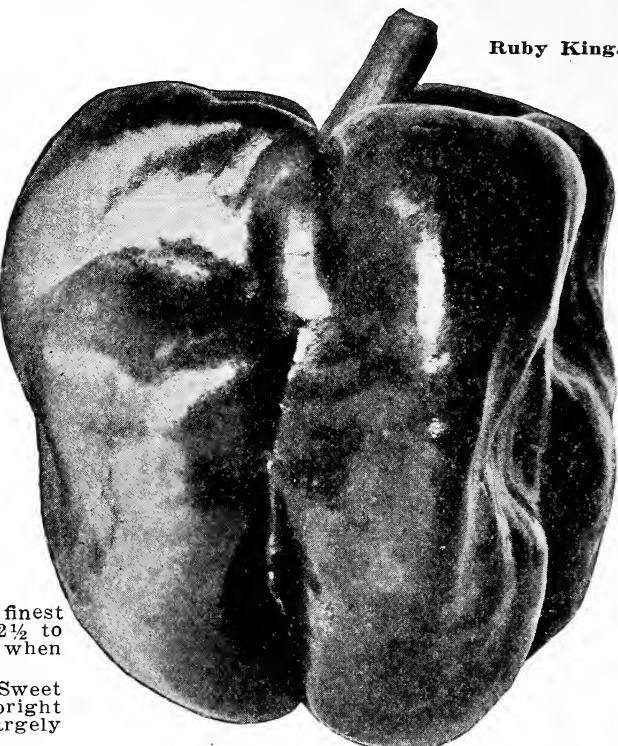
Neapolitan. The earliest and most productive of the large varieties. Fruit $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference; bright red, sweet and mild.

Ruby King. Fruit very large, often 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Deep green when young, bright red when ripe, flesh thick, mild flavor. Plants about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

Chinese Giant. The very largest and finest flavored of the mild red varieties. Plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high, fruit very large, deep crimson when matured. Late.

Bell or Bull Nose. Sometimes called Sweet Mountain. Fruit large, thick, mild, sweet, bright crimson. Plants about 2 feet high. Largely used for stuffed peppers.

Red Cluster. Plants about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, oftentimes producing hundreds of handsome, small slender fruit, which are a bright coral red, very hot and pungent.



Long Red Cayenne. A medium early variety, having slender, twisted and pointed fruit, about 4 inches long. Bright red when ripe and very strong and pungent.

Pumpkins

Kuerbiss Potiron Calabaza Zucca

One packet will plant 6 hills, one ounce will plant about 30 hills,
4 to 5 pounds are enough for one acre.

Culture—On the farm, seeds are usually planted in the cornfield. After the last cultivation drop 2 or 3 seeds in every third or fourth hill. Since the vines make a rampant growth, Pumpkins should not be grown in the average small home garden. But where space permits, plant them in hills 6 to 8 feet apart each way and treat like Melons.

Connecticut Field. Also sold as Large Yellow. Is extensively used in the East for field culture and planted in with corn. Grows to good size, varying in shape from nearly round or slightly flattened to quite long. Rich grain and fine flavor.

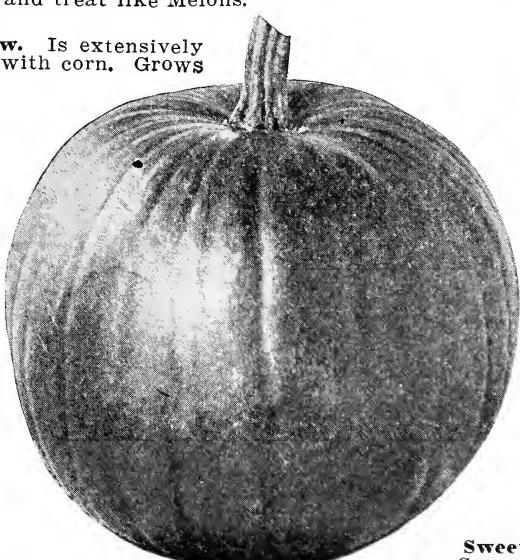
Quaker Pie. Oval in shape, tapering toward each end. Color creamy white both inside and out. A valuable pie variety.

Sweet or Sugar. Small, round, productive, fine grain and flavor. Particularly valuable for pumpkin pies "such as mother used to make."

Golden Cushaw. Large size, resembling in shape a winter Crookneck Squash, color golden yellow.

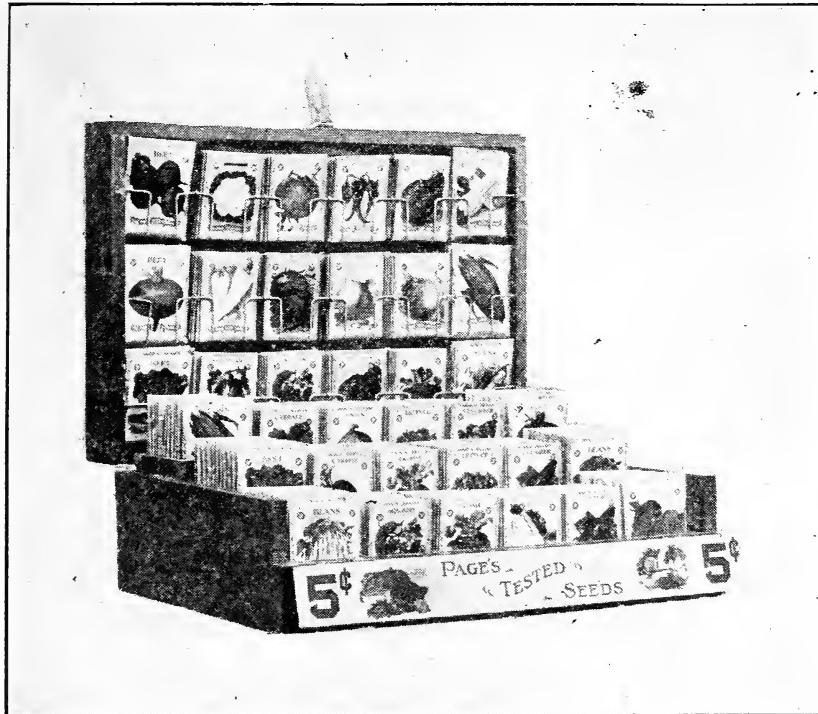
Japanese Pie. Flesh thick and fine grain and sweet, excellent for pies. Seeds curiously marked.

To Grow BIG Pumpkins for fair or show purposes, dig a large hole and put a liberal quantity of well-rotted manure in it. Then soak the manure thoroughly and build your hill over the hole. Sow 3 or 4 seeds to the hill, but let only the strongest plant grow, after danger from bugs is past. When a number of fruits have "set," reduce them to two or three of the most promising, permitting finally only the best of them to develop to the end.



Sweet
Sugar.

THE PAGE SEED COMPANY, Greene, N.Y.



PAGE'S TESTED PACKET SEEDS

Protect yourself against replanting by using PAGE'S TESTED PACKET SEEDS in your garden.

Every standard variety in packets can be found with the average reliable Dealer throughout the East.

Packets are well filled with choice tested stocks, and as far as we can determine are of unexcelled vitality, and will prove highly satisfactory.

**Ask your dealer for PAGE'S TESTED
GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS**



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Radish

Radies oder Rettig Radis Rabanitos Ravanellos

One ounce each of an early and summer sort and one packet of Winter Radishes
will furnish an ample supply of crisp roots all season.

Culture—Sow in good rich soil as early in the spring as possible in rows 18 inches apart and thin out the rows so that the early small kinds stand 1 to 2 inches, the larger later sorts 3 to 4 inches apart. For the first supply, use early turnip and globe shaped sorts. White Icicle is the best long white radish for the home garden. Use it during June and July. After May 15th, sow seeds of summer sorts like Chartier and Strasburg. After July 1st, sow your winter radishes. Keep rows free from weeds and hoe constantly.

Special Note: Radish Seed of a high standard of quality is one of our leading specialties and we devote a large acreage to this crop. Choicest stock seeds, ideal soil and nearly perfect climatic conditions combine to give our strains characteristics of unusual value. Extensive, comparative trials last summer proved to our satisfaction that our stocks compare very favorably with the choicer imported strains. As a matter of fact, in some instances, our stocks surpassed the foreign stocks in uniformity of the roots they produced and very little difference was noticeable in the size of the tops.



Early Scarlet Turnip White Tip.

Non Plus Ultra, or Early Deep Scarlet Turnip Forcing. The small, nearly round roots are of brilliant deep red color. They have very small tops when ready for use and can be grown quite close together in the row. Flesh white, crisp and of fine, mild flavor. A great favorite with market gardeners for growing in hotbed or greenhouse.

Early Scarlet Turnip. The small, standard early sort of flat turnip shape. Skin bright scarlet, flesh crisp and tender. In our trial grounds it perfected handsome roots $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter in 28 days from date of planting.

Early Scarlet Globe. In 32 to 35 days from date of planting it makes handsome, slightly elongated roots of about 1 inch in diameter. Skin dark red, thin, flesh pure white and of mild, crisp flavor.

Early Scarlet Turnip White Tip. The most popular early round radish in the home garden and one of the handsomest in cultivation. When ready for use (about 30 days after sowing seeds) roots average $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, are slightly flattened and have a pronounced white base and root. One of the leading early sorts and deservedly popular in the home garden. See illustration above—slightly reduced in size.

Crimson Giant. Perfects roots about as early as Scarlet Globe and the radishes are of larger size. They stay fit for use a long time until the roots are quite overgrown in size.

French Breakfast. The olive-shaped companion to Scarlet Turnip White Tip. Roots average $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch long when "just right." Of symmetrical shape, with bright carmine skin and white root.



A Field of Radish Seed on Our Ranch.



Page's Pedigreed Radishes—Continued

Early Long Sorts

Icicle. Perhaps the best general purpose radish in cultivation. The long, slim roots are ready for use soon after the early round sorts mature and remain in crisp condition much longer. When just right for the table, Icicle averages 5 inches long by 1 inch in diameter at the top, gradually tapering toward root end. Skin very thin, flesh brittle and of elegant mild flavor. See illustration alongside.

Half Long Deep Scarlet. Of elongated olive-shape. Tops small; skin deep, rich red. Flesh white, crisp and of splendid quality. Average size 3 inches long by 1 inch in diameter at top.

Long Bright Scarlet. Grows to good size quickly, perfecting its long, slender roots in about 35 days from date of planting on clay soil, earlier on light loam. Skin brilliant scarlet, thin and smooth. Roots grow about one-third out of ground, hence are easily pulled. A popular favorite with home gardeners throughout the country.

Wood's Early Frame. A strain of Long Bright Scarlet, especially selected for extra short tops, brightest skin and smooth roots.

Long Brightest Scarlet White Tip. Also called Cardinal in some sections. It very much resembles Long Bright Scarlet in habit of growth, but has a pronounced white tip or root which starts near center of radish. Should be used up promptly since it gets "pithy" quickly.

The Summer Sorts

While it takes the following three sorts longer than the early kinds to reach eatable size, they endure hot weather much better. These may be had in "fit" table condition throughout July and August.

Chartier. (See illustration alongside from photo in our trial grounds.) When all the early round and long sorts are past prime and get "spongy," Chartier furnishes us crisp, long, smooth roots of good size and splendid, mild quality. Seven to 8 inches long when fully grown, bright rose on upper half of root, blending to pure white toward tip.

White Strasburg. Almost of slender "top" shape, fully developed roots averaging 4 inches shape, later in maturity and a much long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at better keeping sort. The flesh of both the top. Skin and flesh pure white, this and the following sort is of firmer Quality excellent and it remains texture than that of the early spring radishes.

Winter Radishes

If you like Radishes well enough to want them throughout early fall and winter, you should sow some of the following sorts any time between June 1 and middle of July. Store them in the fall like other root crops. (See page 32.)

Scarlet China. Roots cylindrical, blunt at both ends, skin a bright deep rose. Flesh pure white, firm and crisp. Also called Chinese Rose.

Long Black Spanish. Latest and hardest of any variety, roots usually 7 to 8 inches long, almost black, white flesh.

Vienna or Lady Fingers. Similar to Icicle in many ways, but slimmer in flesh white, nearly round and sometimes slightly top shaped.

Round Black Spanish. Skin black, flesh white, nearly round and sometimes slightly top shaped.

California Mammoth White. Roots white, 9 to 12 inches long, flesh firm, crisp, pungent and good flavor. Requires a long season as well as favorable soil conditions to do its best.

Chartier.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Salsify

Haferwurzel Salsifis Salsifi Sassefroca

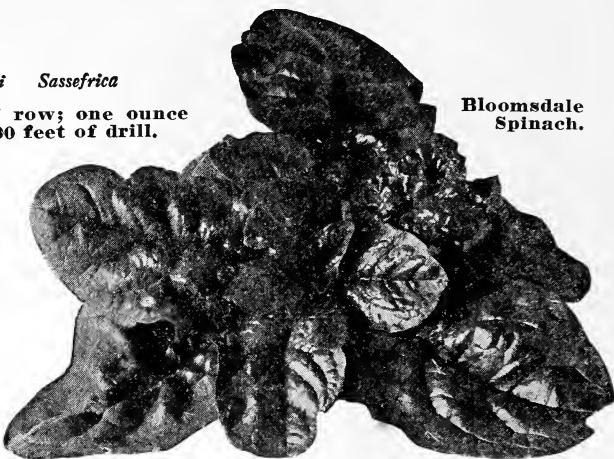
One packet will sow 20 ft. of row; one ounce contains enough seeds for 100 feet of drill.

Culture—As early in the spring as the weather permits, sow in rows $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep, with 2 feet of space between the rows. Thin out seedlings to stand 3 to 4 inches apart in the row and till deeply and often. Dig in the fall and store like carrots, or leave them in the garden and protect them like parsnips.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. The standard variety from coast to coast. Roots long, smooth, with creamy white skin. Very popular with market gardeners.

Grow More Root Crops Such vegetables as Salsify, described above, and Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Turnips, etc.,

listed elsewhere in this catalog, deserve the increased attention of home gardeners. All are easily grown, if culture directions are followed. The vegetables should be dug or harvested in the fall and may either be stored in sand-boxes in a frost-proof cellar or piled in pits in the field or covered where they grow, to be dug as needed.



Bloomsdale Spinach.

Spinach

Spinat Epinard Espinaca Spinace

One packet sows 20 feet of row; one ounce is enough for 150 feet.

Culture—One of the hardiest vegetables, requiring but little care and cultivation, and thriving in a great variety of soils. Sow as early in the spring as the soil can be worked in rows a foot apart. Thin out plants to stand 4 to 6 inches apart in the row and they will "stand" longer. Make repeated sowings until June 1st; sow again early in September for fall use and late in September for the following spring. Where weather gets severely cold during the winter, the plants need a slight covering of hay or straw.

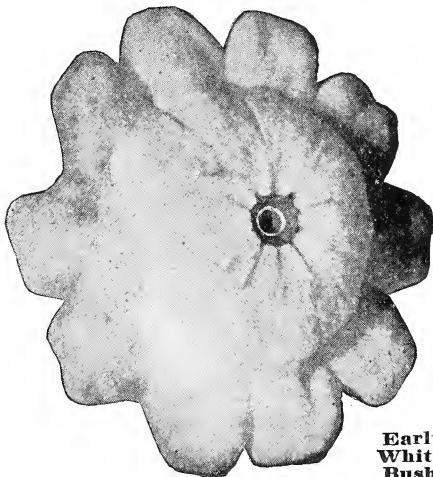
Bloomsdale. (See illustration above of plant grown in our trial grounds.) The handsome plants are of the savoy-leaved type, beautifully crinkled or "blistered," not unlike the leaves of a Savoy cabbage. It is the earliest of all spinaches to reach good size. Stands heat remarkably well and remains in fit condition for table longer than most other sorts.

Long Standing—Thick Leaf. Plants grow rapidly to good size. They are unusually thick, deep green, usually broad and arrow shaped; sometimes rounded.

Improved Thick Leaved. Grows to larger size than preceding sort without going to seed. A rapid grower with slightly "crumpled" leaves.

Victoria. More on the order of Bloomsdale, but the foliage is not quite as savoyed. A good sort for the home garden and a profitable market variety.

New Zealand. Quite different from any of the above, making large, spreading plants with many tender, brittle branches, the leaves and tips of which furnish an excellent spinach all summer. A few plants when fully grown will furnish an abundance of "greens."



Early White Bush.

Squash

Kuerbiss Courge Calabaza Zucca

One packet will plant 6 to 10 hills, according to variety. One ounce contains enough seeds for from 30 to 60 hills.

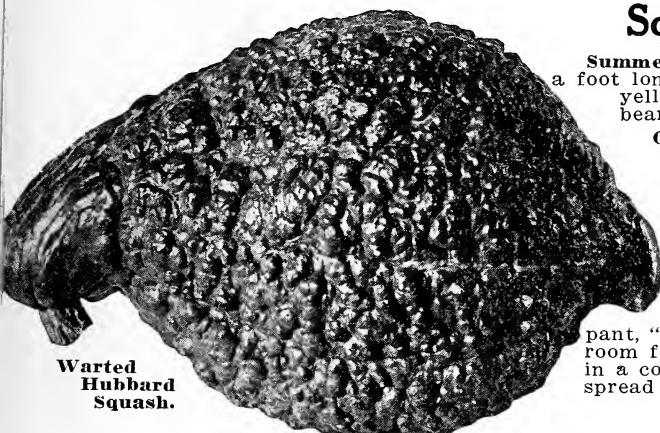
Culture—The same general directions given for Cucumbers, Melons and Pumpkins also apply to Squashes. Do not plant until weather is firmly settled.

Early Summer Squashes

These may be planted in hills 4 feet apart each way. For the home garden, where space is limited, they are the most desirable.

Early White Bush. Also known as "Patty Pan" or "Cymbeling." Fruits average 5 to 6 inches across by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick through, depending on soil and season. Color creamy white, skin mostly smooth. (See illustration alongside—from a photograph.)

Early Yellow Bush. Does not differ materially from above in either size, shape or season of bearing. The skin, however, is of a deep yellow color with light yellow flesh of a rich appearance when cooked.



Warted Hubbard Squash.

Boston Marrow. Fruits of large size, oval in shape, with a perfectly smooth bright skin. Flesh salmon yellow and of excellent quality. One of the choicest winter squashes for home use.

Fordhook. Fruits are of oblong shape, slightly ridged, and average 8 to 10 inches long. They are blunt at the stem, tapering at the blossom end and average 4 inches in diameter at the thickest point. Skin thin, smooth, yellowish green; flesh straw yellow and of unsurpassed flavor.

Improved Marblehead. One of the oldest sorts, resembling Hubbard in general characteristics. Its skin is of a grayish color, thick and warty. Keeps well.

Summer Crookneck. Fruits average a foot long with many "warts" on their yellow skin. Very prolific and bears early.

Giant Summer Crookneck.

Within a few days as early as old Summer Crookneck and the fruits average much larger, from 15 to 18 inches, and sometimes 2 feet. In general appearance, as to shape and skin, it resembles Summer Crookneck described above.

Winter Squashes

The plants of these make a rampant, "vining" growth and should be given ample room for development. They are usually grown in a corner of the cornfield where the vines can spread undisturbedly.

Warted Hubbard

(See illustration above from a photo.)

The standard winter squash throughout the country. If properly handled, it will keep until spring. Skin deep green, completely covered with "warts" of irregular shape and size. Flesh of rich orange yellow color, fine grained and free from stringiness. Under favorable conditions this sort has yielded as high as 10 tons per acre. Our strain is selected with special care and the strong, vigorous vines will set specimen fruits quite freely.

Golden Hubbard. Very similar in every way to the green Hubbard except that the rind is of a beautiful orange red color and not quite so heavily "warted." The flesh is, perhaps, of even richer flavor than that of the regular Hubbard.

Tomatoes

Tomaten Tomate Pomo d'Oro

One packet produces enough plants for the home garden; one ounce contains about 4000 seeds.

Culture—For early fruits sow seeds early in March in either greenhouse, hotbed or in small, flat boxes in the house. Sow seeds thinly in rows $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, with 4 to 5 inches between the rows and when seedlings are 3 or 4 inches tall, transplant them in individual little paper pots if you want extra early fruit. Nurse them along until the danger of frost is over. Then set them out in well-manured spots $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart each way. If plants are tall, sink them quite deeply into the soil. This will produce additional roots along the main stalk and the plants will be thriftier and bear more fruit. For best results in the home garden, the plants should be pruned and staked as is shown in illustration alongside.



The Pink or Purple Sorts

Acme. The first perfectly smooth tomato introduced in this country, about 40 years ago. It is still a dependable stand-by, early, of medium size, bearing its fruit in clusters of 4 and 5. Popular in the South because of its blight resistance.

Globe. One of the newer sorts of unquestionable merit. In season of maturity, it closely rivals June Pink described next. It perfects its first fruits a week to 10 days after that recognized standard for earliness. But the fruits are very much handsomer, being nearly round, with a skin free of blemish, filled with solid meat. Globe is unusually prolific, as shown in illustration herewith. Fruits are borne in clusters of 4 to 6 and frequently 5 clusters are carried by well developed plants. Of finest table quality.

June Pink. The standard extra early sort in this class, bearing, under favorable conditions, its first ripe fruits in 100 days from date seeds are sown. In many points, such as character of plant and size and shape of fruit it resembles Sparks Earlianæ—the earliest of all **bright red** sorts.



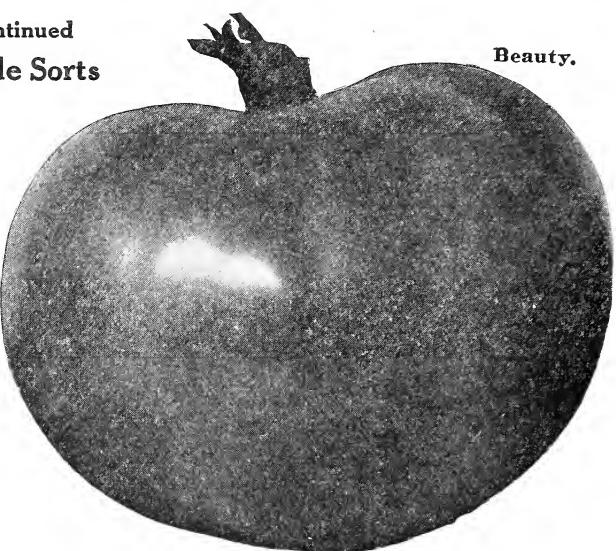
PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Tomatoes—Continued Other Pink or Purple Sorts

Beauty. The standard main crop sort of pink color. It is also quite early, ripening its first fruits within 10 days to two weeks after June Pink. Fruits are borne in clusters of 3 to 5, are of good size, always smooth, with solid meat of fine flavor.

Ponderosa. The well known late standard, bearing the first of its mammoth fruits in three months after seeds are sown. Fruits measuring 5 inches in diameter and weighing 16 to 18 ounces are frequently found. Solid meat of excellent quality.

Dwarf Champion. The plants make a sturdy, upright growth 2½ feet tall when fully grown. They need no support except on very rich ground. Fruits average 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, are of flattened globe-shape, with solid meat of splendid flavor.



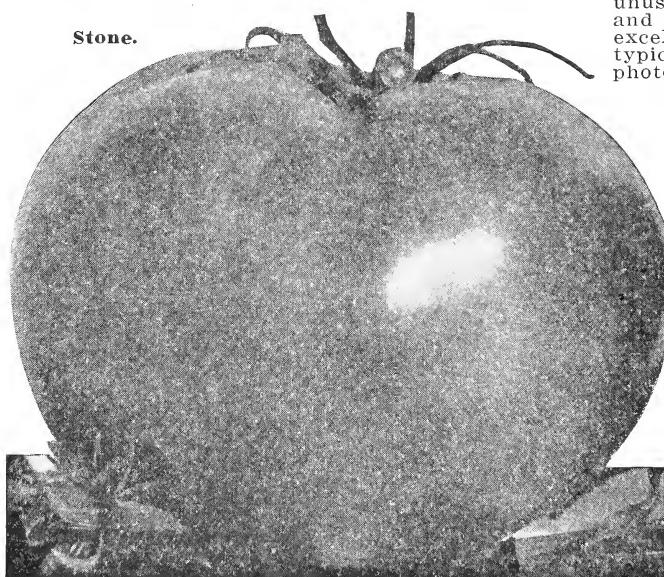
The Early Bright Red or Scarlet Sorts

Spark's Earliana. The standard extra early throughout the country in markets demanding "red" tomatoes. In 100 days from date of planting it matures the first fruits of the crown clusters. Owing to the finely cut foliage and rather open, branching growth of plant, Spark's Earliana perfects the bulk of its crop within a short time, at a time when high prices rule. A great favorite with market gardeners and invaluable for first early in the home garden. Fruits generally smooth, of medium size; of more "acid" flavor and not quite as "meaty" as most later sorts.

Chalk's Early Jewel. A splendid companion to Spark's Earliana which it closely follows in season of ripening. You have to wait a week to 10 days longer for "Chalk's," but you'll get larger, smoother fruits of better (milder) flavor and there will be more of them. One of the heaviest yielding sorts we know of and one of the finest for the home garden. Fruits average 3 inches in diameter, are always smooth, thick through, solid and with few seeds. This is the leader in our home garden.

Best All-Round Main Crop Sort Livingston's Stone

For over a quarter of a century this has been the stand-by with home and market gardeners as well as with canners throughout the country. In 120 to 130 days from sowing seeds (depending on soil and climate) Stone will yield its handsome, smooth, heavy fruits in greatest abundance and its producing power keeps up until frost kills the vines. Well-grown fruits average 4 inches in diameter by 3 inches thick through from stem to blossom end. They are unusually solid, seed cavities are small and the flesh is of finest color and unexcelled flavor. (See illustration of a typical fruit, slightly reduced, from our photograph.)



Matchless

An extra choice strain of the above, running, perhaps, even uniformly smoother, more solid and retaining its large size until late in the season. Ripens its first fruits in from 115 to 120 days from date of sowing seeds.

Trophy. One of the oldest varieties and still popular. Grows to good size and is generally smooth. A standard late sort.

Dwarf Stone. In habit of growth it resembles Dwarf Champion among the pink sorts. It is later, however, the fruits average larger and are bright red—not unlike those of "Standard" Stone, hence the name.

Golden Queen. Noted for the particularly mild, sweet flavor, so characteristic of the yellow kinds. Fruits rather small, average 2½ inches in diameter; plants bear freely; fruits are handsome, smooth and solid.

THE PAGE SEED COMPANY, Greene, N.Y.

Turnips

Rueben Navel Nabos Navone

One packet each of an extra early sort, main crop sort and a Ruta Baga furnish enough seeds for the home garden. One ounce sows 200 feet of row.



Culture—As early in the spring as you can make garden, sow a few 15-foot rows of extra early sorts for early use. Follow this with sowing later, larger growing sorts in June for fall use and in July for winter use. The Ruta Bagas or Swedish Turnips are by far the best keeping sorts. Such sorts as Purple Top Strap Leaf and Purple Top White Globe will yield surprising crops if seeds are broadcasted in cornfields at the rate of one pound per acre after the last cultivation. Turnips are also valuable as a second or follow-up crop in the home garden where they may be sown either broadcast or in rows which other vegetables occupied early in the season.

Yellow Fleshed Sorts

Amber Globe

Also called Large Amber Globe. One of the best yellow globe varieties. Usually grown for stock feedings, roots are large, globular, skin clear yellow, except the top, which is tinged with green. Flesh light yellow.

Yellow Globe. Medium size, round, smooth light yellow-flesh crisp and firm, good quality for table, excellent for stock feeding and a good keeper.

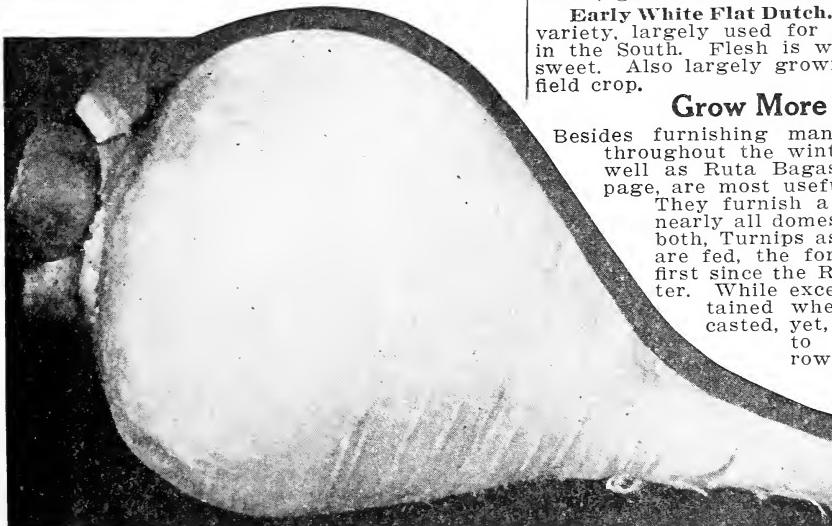
Orange Jelly. Also sold as Golden Ball; roots medium size, round, smooth and deep yellow skin. Flesh yellow, delicious flavor, quick growing and an excellent keeper.

Yellow Aberdeen

Also called Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen. Roots are medium size, round, yellow with purple top, flesh pale yellow; firm, tender and sweet. Grown principally for a late variety on account of its keeping qualities.

Yellow Stone. Roots medium size, globular, skin smooth, pale yellow, flesh crisp and tender; good quality, suitable for table use or stock feeding.

Quality in Turnips is not determined by the color of skin and flesh, but by the soil on which they are grown. Rich, sandy loam will grow uniformly handsomer roots than clay soil, but the latter puts more flavor in the roots.



White Fleshed Sorts

Purple Top Strap Leaf

The best known and most extensively used of any of the varieties. Roots flat, medium size, purple or dark red above ground, white below. Flesh white, fine grain and tender. For table use should be used when partially grown. For stock feeding allow the roots to mature.

White Egg. Medium size, oval or egg shape, clear white root, flesh white, firm and fine grain; sweet.

Early Snowball. A pure white variety; round, medium size; very fine quality; extra fine.

Purple Top White Globe

(See illustration of a typical sort below.)

Roots are large purple or dark red above ground, white below. Flesh white, fine grain and tender. Globular in shape. Good for table use; for stock feeding also. Also sold under the name of Red Top White Globe.

Long White Cow Horn. Clear white roots, except at the top, which is green; roots long and Carrot-like in form; grows nearly one-half out of the ground. Particularly desirable for stock feeding and also largely used in some sections for table use.

Large White Globe (Strap Leaf). Skin and flesh pure white; firm, sweet and excellent flavor, good size, globular shape.

Early White Flat Dutch. A very early white variety, largely used for the table, especially in the South. Flesh is white; fine grain and sweet. Also largely grown in the North as a field crop.

Grow More Turnips

Besides furnishing many nutritious dishes throughout the winter, both Turnips as well as Ruta Bagas described on next page, are most useful for stock feeding.

They furnish a welcome ration for nearly all domestic animals. Where both, Turnips as well as Ruta Bagas are fed, the former should be used first since the Ruta Bagas keep better. While excellent results are obtained when seeds are broadcasted, yet, we find that it pays to grow the crop in rows and cultivate it by thinning and hoeing. The roots will then be of more uniform shape and larger.

Purple Top White Globe—as grown in our trial grounds.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Ruta Bagas

(Also called Swedes or Russian Turnips)

Though of later maturity, Ruta Bagas have firmer flesh than turnips and are therefore better keepers. While they do not grow as uniformly shapely and they are not as attractive as turnips, the flesh is just as sweet and the cooking qualities just as good. The larger sorts, of which Monarch is the leader, are highly esteemed for stock feeding.

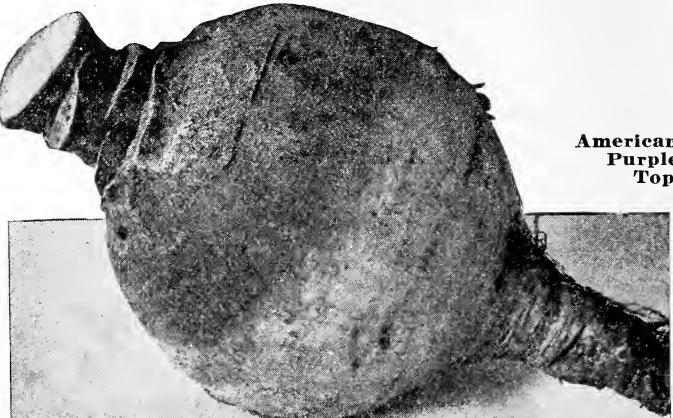
American Purple Top or Improved Long Island. Roots grow quite large, and are of fine quality. Equally valuable for table use or stock feeding. Roots are slightly oblong or nearly globe shape, purplish red above ground and bright yellow below. Flesh yellow, solid, crisp.

Monarch, Tankard or Elephant. Roots very large, tankard shape, small neck, color purplish red above ground, yellow below. Flesh yellow, solid and fine grain.

White Swede or Russian. Sometimes sold as White Sweet German. Roots are large, nearly globular in shape, color white with a shade of green or bronze at the top—flesh white, firm, sweet and excellent keeper. Very desirable for table use or stock feeding.

Yellow Swede. Roots oblong, red above ground, yellow underneath. Good quality and will keep solid until spring.

All Ruta Bagas may be stored in either a cellar or buried in pits in the garden and they will keep well all winter.



American
Purple
Top.

A Simple Plan for a Homegarden

Any piece of ground that gets a reasonable amount of sunshine each day may become a garden if you are willing to work a little during spare hours. If the soil at your disposal consists of heavy clay, add ashes and manure, when digging, to make it more friable. Sandy soil that lacks fertility, should be manured in hills and seeded and planted in hills. But, in most cases, planting in rows, as suggested in illustration herewith, will prove most practical.

Lay out your garden in beds, 15 feet wide, and run your rows across the width of the bed. Leave small paths between the beds and mark the end of each row with a wooden label bearing name of sort you plant and date when planted. This will help you to remember which kinds do best and the following season you can leave out those sorts that did not do so well.

As early as the ground can be dug and raked, sow seeds of the earliest and hardest vegetables, in rows 18 to 24 inches apart

Onion sets can be planted as close as 8 inches apart between the rows. But if you want to use a wheel-hoe, the space should be at least 18 inches. Lettuce, Onions, Radish, Spinach, Carrot and Smooth Seeded Peas are usually the seeds to go into the ground first. One or two fifteen-foot rows, planted one week apart, will furnish a more constant supply of fresh vegetables than if a large space is planted all at once.

Here is a "program" that will supply a family of five with fresh vegetables from early in June until frost: Sow 1 fifteen-foot row of radish, lettuce and spinach every week from middle of April until June 1st. Sow 5 rows of peas early and 5 more rows May 15th. Sow 2 fifteen foot rows of Bush Beans every other week from May 15th until July 1st. Sow 3 fifteen foot rows of corn every week for 5 weeks. Of all the other vegetables smaller sowings may be made according to your fondness of them.

"Bed" A	"Bed" B	"Bed" C
Radishes	Bush Beans	Carrots
Onions	Green Podded	Parsnips
Lettuce	Bush Beans	
Spinach	Wax Podded	
Early Peas	Beets	Tomatoes
Beets	Peas for late crops	tied to stakes
Parsley		as shown on
	Beans for late crop	page 33
	Swiss Chard	

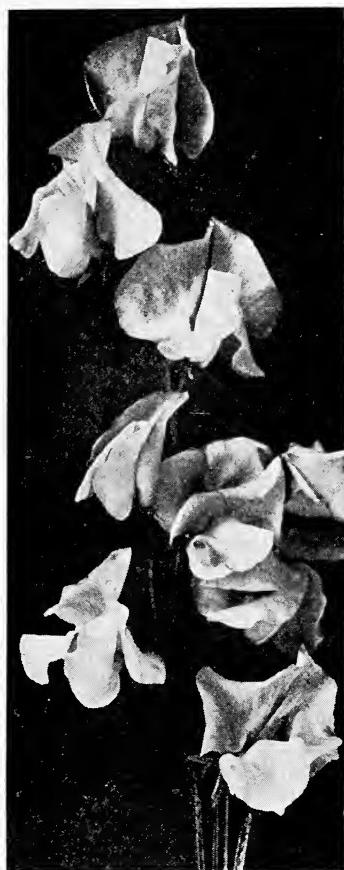
45 feet

15 feet



Page's Standard Quality Flower Seeds

In California we give considerable attention every year to the production of large quantities of the most popular annual flowers. Hundreds of acres are devoted to Sweet Peas, Nasturtiums and other kinds that thrive to perfection in that sunny climate. The same critical care which we exercise to have our Vegetable Seeds of Standard Quality is used in the growing of our flowers.



Undoubtedly the most popular flower grown today and more widely used than any other. We grow thousands of pounds every year and handle only the choicest varieties. Below you will find listed the best of the Grandiflora Class while the next page is devoted to the choicest "Spencer" varieties.

Culture—As early in the spring as you can get on the ground, sow Sweet Peas in rows at the rate of one ounce for every 15 foot row. The white-seeded sorts should be

planted even thicker than that, since they are more apt to rot. In our trial grounds where many sorts are tested every year, we find that, unless we make the soil exceptionally rich, Sweet Peas thrive better in a crowded than in a thin row. Provide some trellis to which the tendrils may cling. Cut flowers regularly so that seed pods have no chance to develop.



Sweet Peas

STANDARD VARIETIES

White

Emily Henderson—Large, clear white flowers.

Blanche Burpee—Flowers very large, fine form, pure white.

White

Sadie Burpee—Large flowers, shell shape, pure white.

Dorothy Eckford—Very handsome, shell shape, pure white.

Pink

Katherine Tracy—Beautiful soft pink, two flowers on a stem.

Royal Rose—Standard crimson pink, wings light pink.

Lovely—Beautiful shade of shell pink.

Lady Mary Currie—A brilliant orange pink.

Apple Blossom—Silvery white, shaded and edged with soft rose.

Red

King Edward VII—Large, brilliant red.

Firefly—Very bright, handsome scarlet.

Salopian—A brilliant cardinal red.

Brilliant—Bright scarlet, fine form.

Mrs. Dugdale—Crimson rose on a peculiar shade of primrose.

Striped and Variegated

America—White striped with red.

Aurora—Creamy white, striped with orange salmon.

Ramona—Creamy white, striped with pink.

Cream and Yellow

Mrs. Eckford—Light primrose yellow.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon—A handsome shade of primrose yellow.

Sybil Eckford—Delicate blush pink on lemon ground.

Stella Morse—Rich apricot, flushed pink.

Pink and White

Blanche Ferry—Bright pink standard, wings nearly white.

Earliest of All—Extra early pink and white.

From Our Sweet Pea Mixture.

Lavender and Light Blue

Countess of Radnor—A beautiful shade of lavender.

Dorothy Tenant—A rich shade of rosy mauve.

Maid of Honor—White with distinct edging of blue.

Blue and Purple

Captain of the Blues—Standard light purple, wings lavender.

Navy Blue—A deep violet purple.

Captivation—A deep magenta shade.

Claret and Maroon

Black Night—Very dark maroon.

Othello—A fine deep maroon.

Shazada—Deep maroon, shaded with purple.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Sweet Peas—Continued Spencer Varieties

The Spencer type of Sweet Peas is of recent introduction and they are undoubtedly the finest Sweet Peas yet developed. Blossoms very large, standard and wings waved or frilled, giving them a remarkably graceful and attractive appearance.

All the Spencer varieties are shy seeders and therefore prices will undoubtedly always be much higher than on the standard varieties.

Apple Blossom. Wings of light primrose, flushed and tinted rose carmine.

Aurora. Brilliant orange-rose stripes on creamy white. Very beautiful.

Asta Ohn. Choicest of all the deep lavender sorts. Extra large.

Countess Spencer. The original, clear bright pink of largest size. Long stems.

Florence Morse Spencer. A very delicate blush, edged and shaded with rose pink.

George Herbert. The largest rose carmine, suffused with magenta. Extra fine.

Helen Lewis. Of rich crimson orange color. Also called "Orange Countess."

John Ingman. A very large, deep rose colored sort. One of the finest.

King Edward VII. A deep rich carmine scarlet, extra large with long stems.

Mrs. Hugh Dickson. Often four creamy-pink flowers to the stem. Extra fine.

Mrs. Routzahn. (See illustration.) The finest buff, with pink tints. The large flowers are very wavy and crimped. One of the choicest.

Othello. Deep maroon of finest Spencer type. The darkest colored.

Primrose Spencer. The best primrose in cultivation. Extra fine flowers.

Senator Spencer. Deep claret or chocolate, striped on light heliotrope ground.

White Spencer. Flowers of large size, often 4 to the stem. Pure white.



Mrs. Routzahn Spencer.

Spencer Mixed

This is a strictly up-to-date blend of all the latest shades in the Spencers, containing White, Pink, Scarlet, Lavender, Blue, Primrose, Maroon, Striped and Variegated. Our Stock Seed is made up strictly from named sorts and in it will be found Asta Ohn, Aurora, Othello, King Edw. VII, Mrs. Routzahn and many other new sorts.

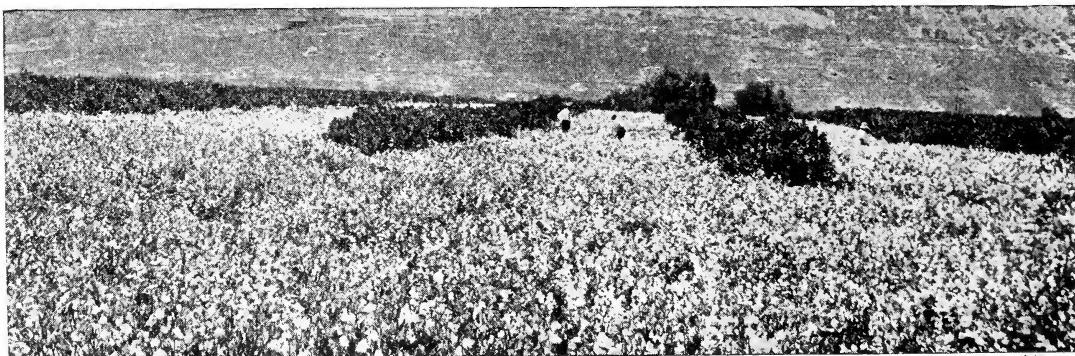
Other Choice Mixtures

Celebrated Beauty Collection. This is one of the finest mixtures we are able to put up containing the best of the standard varieties as well as a liberal amount of the Spencer type.

Eckford's Choice Mixed. A standard mixture which contains a good number of the named varieties carefully selected so as to give the widest possible range of colors.

Extra Superfine Mixed. A very fine mixture containing a large number of colors and varieties made up from the named sorts..

Choice Mixed. A good mixture, but does not contain so many of the lighter shades and colors as the Eckford's Choice Mixed.



Acres of Sweet Peas as grown for us in California.



Other Choice Flower Seeds

Nasturtiums

Next to Sweet Peas, these are the most popular flower grown. Nasturtiums thrive everywhere, even on poorest soil, in fact, they bloom better on poor than on rich soil which latter encourages too rank a growth of foliage to the detriment of blooming qualities. Do not plant seeds until soil and weather are warm. Give each plant a foot or more space for development. The dwarf sorts are ideally adapted to beds and borders, while the tall and running sorts want lots of space in which to spread and climb.



For-get-me-not. An old favorite.

Marigold. A favorite annual.

Mignonette. Esteemed for its fragrance.

Morning Glory. One of the prettiest of vines.

Pansy—Heart's Ease. An old favorite.

Petunia. Unsurpassed for massing.

Phlox. Beautiful annuals.

Pinks. Lovely in beds and as cut flowers.

Portulaca—Moss Rose Makes a dazzling display as a border.

Dwarf Extra Choice Mixed. An exceedingly fine mixture, containing a large variety of the solid and variegated colors.

Dwarf Choice Mixed. A choice mixture of many of the best and brightest colors.

Tall Extra Choice Mixed. Containing a large variety of the choicest tall mixed sorts.

Tall Choice Mixed. Tall, running or climbing variety of Nasturtium and very desirable for trellis, arbor or fence. Choice mixture of this variety.

Ageratum. A blue flower used for a border.

Aster. Used for bedding and cutting.

Bachelor Button. A very pretty flower for a border.

Balsam. One of the old garden favorites.

Calliopsis. A showy annual.

Candytuft. Very effective in beds, masses and rockeries.

Canterbury Bells. Very ornamental biennials.

Canary-bird Vine. A very pretty climber.

Castor-oil Bean, Ricinus. An ornamental leaved plant.

Cockscomb. A picturesque form of plants.

Cosmos. Greatly prized for autumn flowers.

Escholtzia—California Poppy. Good for edging.

Kochia—Mexican Fire bush. An ornamental plant.

Ricinus—Castor-oil Bean. An annual foliage plant.

Salvia, Scarlet Sage. One of the most gorgeous of plants.

Shirley Poppy. One of the best.

Sweet Alyssum. Fine for edging.

Sweet Sultan. Popular in old-fashioned gardens.

Sweet William. An annual garden beauty.

Sunflower. Chrysanthemum type.

Verbena. A fine bedding plant.

Zinnia. Used for bedding, borders and cutting.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Page's High-Bred Seed Corn

By furnishing our customers the very highest grade of seed corn it is possible to grow, we have within the last few years built up the largest trade on strictly high-bred seed corn of any seedsmen in the Eastern States. Our reputation on high-bred seed corn is so well established that very often dealers will offer so-called seed corn at a very much lower price, claiming it to be "just as good as Page's."

Good seed corn cannot be sold cheaply and it is poor economy to save on the price of seed corn. We exercise every precaution to have our stocks just as good as care in growing and selecting, recleaning, drying and testing can make them. All our stocks are tested three times—for vitality, moisture and purity. This is the nearest approach to crop insurance which we can offer our customers.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR PRICES.

Early Dent Varieties

Thepage Early Dent. A combination of yellow and a dent variety produced on both red and white cobs, and is well adapted for ensilage purposes in sections of high elevations and short seasons. It has often been said that an early corn is not a profitable crop for ensilage, because quantity of stalks and foliage is sacrificed in securing an early maturing grain. This objection has been overcome in "Thepage Early Lent," which is grown in the mountainous districts of the East, where soil altitude and climatic conditions are similar to many other sections where corn is grown. In localities where "Thepage Early Dent" has been grown in competition with other varieties it is recognized as a wonderful corn for ensilage.

The best corn for ensilage is the variety that will produce the most grain, the greatest amount of fodder per acre, and still be early enough to reach the dough stage before cut by frost. "Thepage Early Dent" meets all these requirements.

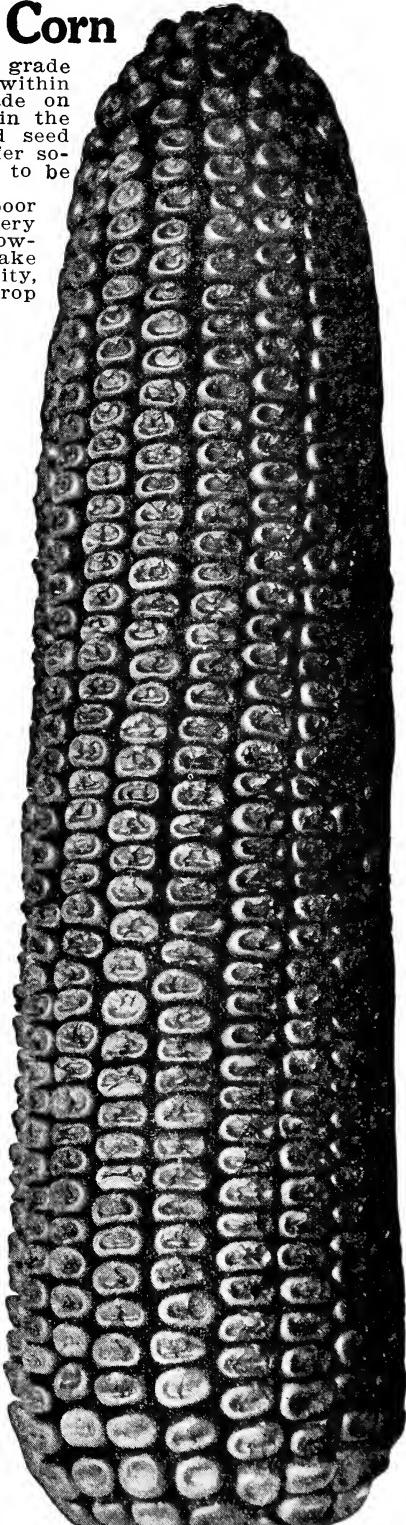
Early Mastodon. One of the early dent varieties, being considerably earlier than Leaming, Pride of the North or Iowa Gold Mine or other similar varieties. Stalks are good size, usually bearing 3 to 4 ears, which average 9 to 13 inches long. Early Mastodon is the result of scientific breeding, White Cap Yellow Dent and an extra early yellow Dent sort being used in its production by cross-fertilization. From the former it inherits large yielding qualities and its dependability under widely varied conditions of soil and climate. Its earliness comes from the other of the two parent sorts. Under favorable conditions it has yielded as high as 223 bushels of shelled corn per acre in New York State. Its many desirable qualities cause it to be sold as a novelty under many different names at a high price by some dealers.

Page's Early Marvel. The earliest pure dent corn in cultivation that we know of. It is well adapted for ensilage in northern section of the East. The ears are 8 to 10 inches long. The grains are red with white cap, usually 14 rows on small cobs. We believe that it will become one of the leading varieties for ensilage.

Page's Early Triumph. First introduced by us in the East several years ago and almost without exception has proven satisfactory. It is early, medium size stalk, producing ears of medium size, grain good size, bright yellow. It is a very distinct variety and might be called either a flint or a dent, as it partakes of the characteristics of both. Kernels are broad and the same shape as the flint varieties, but have the indentation on the top, similar to a dent variety. Many excellent crops of corn have been harvested of this variety as far north as the St. Lawrence river and we consider it one of the best varieties.

Minnesota King. One-half dent, and one-half flint, yellow, eight row variety, quite largely used for husking in Minnesota, where it originated. Used to some extent in the East for husking as far north as the St. Lawrence river, but more largely used for silo.

Luce's Favorite. A hybrid variety sold and known under this name in some sections. Stalks grow from 10 to 12 feet tall, are rather slender and well covered with dark green foliage. Ears 10 to 12 inches long, slender, tapering, holding 8 to 12 rows of broad, flint shaped, with a dent on top, bright yellow kernels. It is about two weeks later than our Early Triumph. Mostly used for ensilage, as it is hardly early enough to grow for husking in the Northern States.



Page's 80-Day Golden Dent.



Page's High-Bred Seed Corn—Continued

Medium Early Dent Varieties

Sibley's Pride of the North. Originated in Iowa about 20 years ago. At that time it was considered the earliest of the dent varieties, but since then several other varieties have been brought out which are much earlier. Stalks are strong and vigorous, with dark heavy foliage and a deep heavy root, enabling it to withstand drought to a wonderful degree. Large stalks, producing one large well developed ear and oftentimes two ears to a stalk. Ears 12 to 20 rows, grain light yellow and very small cob, usually from 10 to 15 days earlier than Leaming.

Many people think Pride of the North and Leaming are the same, for the reason that many dealers sell the same variety of corn under the two names. There is a good deal of difference between Pride of the North and Leaming, not only in the size of the stalk and ears and grains, but also in the time of maturity.

Page's 90-Day Golden Dent. This is a special variety of corn that was produced by a farmer in the west by careful selection and breeding, and so far as we know no one has ever grown this variety of corn except this farmer, who originated it and those to whom we furnished seed stock. We know that all stock of this variety of corn that is grown comes to us, and as we do not sell this to other seedsmen or jobbers, the true genuine 90-Day Golden Dent can only be obtained from us.

It is not an exceedingly early variety, but matures about the same time as Page's Iowa Gold Mine and in the northern section will require a very favorable season for it to reach maturity. It is particularly valuable for fodder or ensilage purposes. Stalks grow to good size, producing a good number of large, handsome ears, well filled with kernels that are a peculiar golden bronze in color, unlike any other variety we have ever seen. This peculiar color seems to vary more or less with the season, as some seasons the kernels are a very decided bronze color, while others they are more on the yellow.

Lake Erie Dent. A very popular variety in some sections. Stalks are large and well covered with foliage. Ears good size, 12 to 20 rows. Grain good size, yellow. A little earlier than Sibley's Pride of the North.



Pride of the North.

White Cap Yellow Dent. It is claimed that this variety will grow more bushels to the acre, particularly on poor or thin land, than almost any other variety. It is claimed by some dealers that it combines more genuine merit for all soils and climates than any other variety. Ears are good size, well filled with good sized grain, the outside or top of which is capped with white, and the lower part of the corn yellow. This particular white capping of the kernel gives the corn its name.

Page's Iowa Gold Mine. We believe we were the first ones to introduce this in the east. Medium early, maturing about the same time as True Pride of the North, and in many ways we consider it a superior variety. Stalks grow good size, well covered with foliage, ears medium to good size, well filled with bright golden yellow grain. In fact the color of the grain suggested its name. Cob is very small and 70 pounds of ears will usually shell out from 61 to 62 pounds of shelled corn. We consider it a first-class variety for the silo.

Page's Perfect Ensilage. An early dent corn introduced by us in 1901, which has proven itself well adapted to those localities where the season is short. Grain is long, dark golden yellow in color, closely set on small dark red cob. It will not give as large a tonnage per acre as many other varieties.

Champion White Pearl. Quite largely used in Northern New York. It is prolific, medium early, ears good size, grain deep and wide; pure white. It is largely grown in the Southern States.

Superior White Pearl. The earliest pure white dent variety. Grown in a limited section in the North. Superior to many sorts in sections with short seasons.

Bloody Butcher. Very little known or used in the East. Very largely used in the South Western States. The type is not firmly fixed. Color: Many different shades of red and yellow. We can see no good reason for using this variety in the East.

Early Michigan. Not a distinct variety as it is well known and used under another name. As this variety of corn, under this name, is used in only a very few sections, we do not think a description necessary.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Page's High-Bred Seed Corn—Continued

Late Dent Varieties

Page's Improved Leaming. This variety was originated by a Mr. Leaming of Ohio, and at once became a very popular and well known variety. It is probably more largely used in the East than any other variety for ensilage or fodder purposes. Stalks grow to very good size, 9 to 12 feet, and produce ears 9 to 11 inches long, containing from 16 to 21 rows of dark golden yellow grains. It is a late variety and will not mature in the Northern States unless the season is very favorable.

In this strain, however, it has been our aim to increase earliness, by selection of ears, without shortening the growth of stalk. It is much earlier than many sorts offered as Leaming and is early enough to make it very valuable as an ensilage corn. (See illustration.)

Reid's Yellow Dent. Without doubt more largely used in the corn-growing belt than any two or three other varieties of yellow corn combined. Ears are large and of uniform rows; very close together. Stalks grow to good height and leafy. Matures about the time of Improved Leaming.

Page's West Branch. A farmer in northern Pennsylvania found that he did not have enough seed corn for planting. He obtained a supply not knowing anything about the corn or what it was. It grew well, and produced an excellent crop of well matured corn early in the fall. Seed was selected and again grown the following season, with even better results than the preceding year. Neighbors seeing the crop, obtained seed, and now in that section hardly a bushel of any other variety is used. Thus a new variety was started, and by selection, climatic conditions, and soil, a hybrid variety of corn has been produced that is, we believe, very valuable.

Learning of this corn, the excellent crops it produced, we contracted with the growers and obtained a few thousand bushels, and named the variety West Branch. It has yielded as high as twenty tons of ensilage to the acre, and as high as two hundred bushels of ears.

The ears are large, ten to twelve inches long, about eight inches in circumference, containing ten to twelve rows of deep golden grains, sometimes having a decided reddish cast and sometimes white capped. The stalks are very large and heavy, and full of foliage.

Page's "Fullsilo." Introduced by us comparatively few years ago and has become very popular wherever given a trial. It grows very large, and while it is too late to depend on husking, yet is early enough any ordinary season for the silo. It will give a large tonnage and good amount of ears, thus making it a first-class ensilage corn. Kernel is deep, bright yellow, cob small.

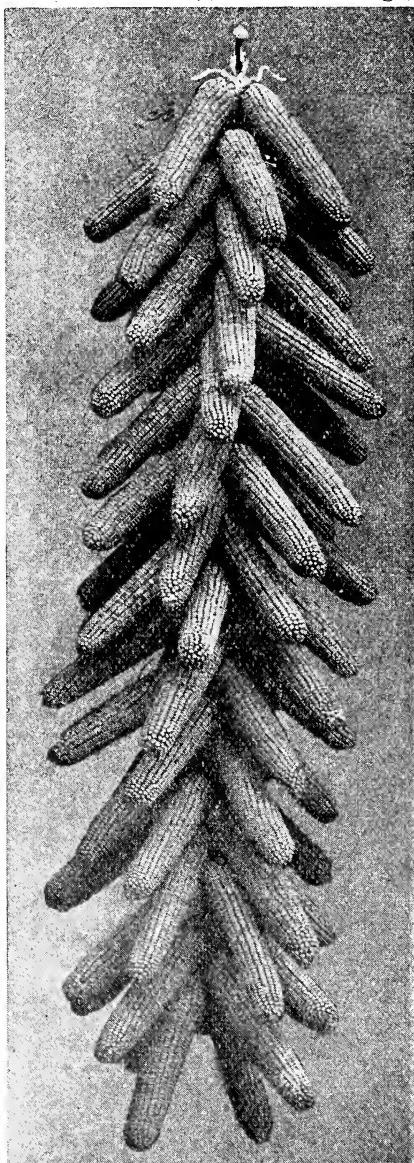
St. Charles Red Cob. Largely used in dairy sections of the East. It is sweet, tender, juicy, and will produce a large crop of corn for the silo. Ears large, grain white, cob red.

Page's Cuban Giant. Introduced by us in the East several years ago, and notwithstanding the fact that several new varieties have been brought out since that time, it still continues to be a popular variety. It is a very large variety, stalks large, heavy foliage and dense, and will produce an immense tonnage per acre. It is later than any of the preceding varieties, and in the North the ears will not usually mature, but in an ordinary season will be in a fit condition for cutting for silo purposes before frost.

We have seen fields of this variety of corn that would average 16 feet high and many of the stalks being even higher than this, and although stalks are very large, they contain enough sugar so when finely cut up and put in silo stock will readily eat them. Ears are large. Kernels very large and broad; pure white.

Early Eureka. In some sections, Eureka (that is the Virginia grown or True Eureka) seems to be too late for general use. Hence, there has sprung up a demand for a large growing, white corn, that was earlier. To supply this demand we have introduced a type that is at least three weeks earlier than our Virginia Grown Eureka. It does not grow as large, nor produce as many ears as the Virginian Eureka, yet it will produce a large tonnage. In many ways it is very similar to the late type, and we can recommend it to the trade.

Golden Beauty. It is the largest and handsomest yellow corn we have ever seen. The ears are bright golden yellow, the grains are of a remarkable size, and completely fill the cob. The cobs are usually small. The richness of color and fine quality makes it very superior for grinding. The ears are easily shelled, altho the kernels are firm on the ear. The stalks grow 8 feet in height.



Page's Improved Leaming.



Page's High-Bred Seed Corn—Continued

Late Dent Varieties—Concluded

Page's High-Bred Strain of Genuine Eureka

(See illustration below showing

This variety of corn has been advertised very largely for the past few years and many extravagant claims made for it. It is a variety that originated in the South a few years ago by the crossing of two varieties and by breeding. There is only a very limited section in the South that grows the genuine Eureka corn and therefore the amount of seed that can be furnished is rather limited, and this has induced some dealers to offer a variety of corn, which they call Eureka, as the genuine Eureka. The seed we offer, we buy and contract direct with the farmers who grow it in the only section in the South which produces the genuine Eureka corn.

Note: Be sure to insist on **Page's** Strain acre.

Southern White. A large growing white dent variety. Originally grown only in the South, but now grown for husking as far north as Ohio and Pennsylvania. In other northern states it is largely grown for ensilage and green fodder. It will produce a large crop and usually the ears are about in the milk stage the early part of September. It is too late for general field planting and too late to allow for any great development of grain. The fodder grows strong and vigorous, is sweet and tender and an excellent sort for cultivating green for pasture foddering. It is an old variety and considered one of the best White Dent Corn for feeding purposes.

one of our growers in a field.)

Our own men see to the selecting, sorting and shipping and so we know we have the genuine Eureka corn. It is claimed this variety will produce more tonnage per acre than any other variety of corn grown. We do know it will produce a very large tonnage and make a most excellent fodder or ensilage variety. Ears are very large, with large, clear white, almost transparent grain, smooth on top, except the indentation on top which is characteristic of all dent varieties. Foliage almost tropical in its growth, very dark green. For those wishing a variety of corn that will produce immense tonnage per acre, we would recommend this variety.

of Genuine Eureka, to get largest tonnage per

Blue Ridge Ensilage. A very large, late variety of southern white dent corn, given this name on account of the section in which most of the seed is produced. Stalks very large, 16 to 20 feet tall, well covered with large, almost tropical foliage. Ears are very large, grain large, broad, pure white. Valuable in the North only for ensilage and green fodder, as it will not mature north of Maryland.

Virginia White. Another variety of white dent corn largely used in the South for husking and in the North for ensilage. In a few sections preferred to Eureka or Blue Ridge Ensilage, but in most sections Eureka is preferred to any other Southern grown variety of white corn.



In a Field of Genuine Eureka.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Page's High-Bred Flint Corn

Hall's Gold Nugget

A most valuable sort of recent introduction and unquestionably the largest and most prolific yellow flint corn grown. Ears 12 to 14 inches long, 8 rowed. Kernels very large. It will outyield any other variety of flint corn. Over 90 bushels of shelled corn has been grown to the acre. Will mature in a normal season in New York State, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and some portions of New Hampshire and Vermont. (See illustration alongside.)

Page's Early Triumph. See under Dent Varieties on page 40.

Longfellow Flint. A very popular variety of early yellow flint corn. Ears are of unusual length, usually measuring from 12 to 15 inches long. Cob is small, kernel plump, set close together, filling the cob from butt to tip. It is an early variety and will ripen almost any season in any of the Northern states. You need not fear any early frosts for this variety will be ripe and hard before Jack Frost makes his appearance.

Early Yellow Canada Flint. The earliest yellow flint corn known. This variety of corn can be grown as far north as any variety we know of and thousands of acres are grown to maturity in Canada. Ears are rather short, cob medium size, kernels small and shallow, so ears dry out quickly. It will not yield as many bushels to the acre as Longfellow Flint or Sanford White Flint, yet is very prolific and for those who wish an extra early variety of Yellow Flint corn we know of nothing better.

Pennsylvania Yellow Flint. A yellow flint variety of corn, grown in a certain section of Pennsylvania for many years. Type seems to be firmly fixed, making it a distinct variety. Quite largely used in the Eastern states for husking. Ears large, grain much larger than the ordinary Yellow Flint varieties, cob small.

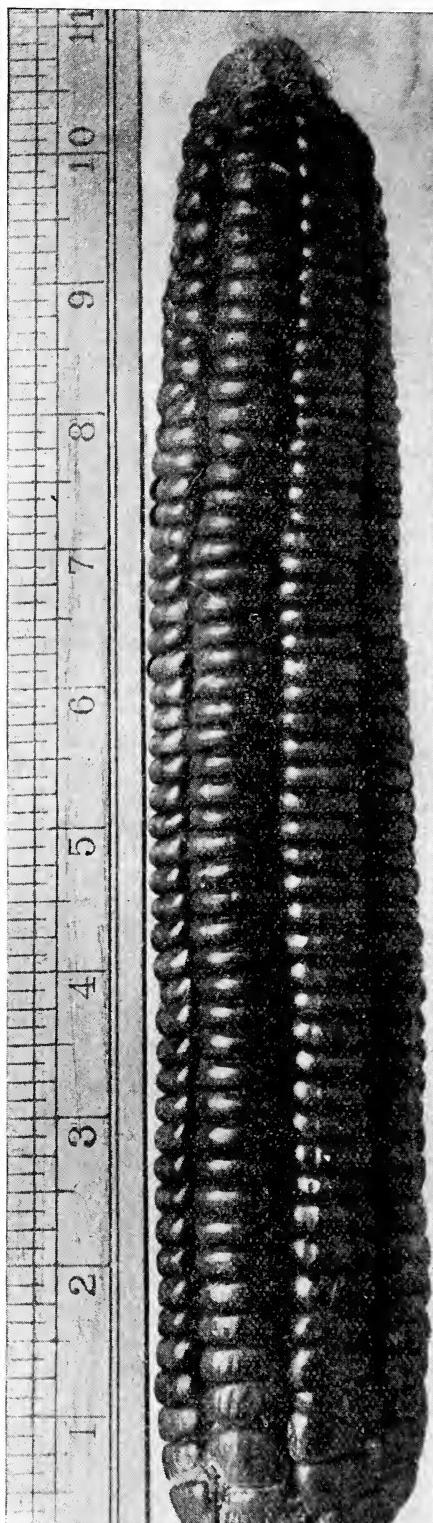
Genesee Valley Yellow Flint. In the famous Genesee Valley of New York State the farmers have, by selection and breeding, developed this splendid strain of yellow flint corn. It differs mainly from other strains in that it grows larger ears, well filled with large, bright-colored kernels and will mature a crop any ordinary season in nearly all sections of New York State and the larger part of New England.

Eight Row Yellow Flint. This is practically the same as Early Yellow Canada, but grows under a different name in different localities. Sometimes we are able to offer seed that is grown for us in New York State, but we have found by experience that very often the New York State grown seed does not have high enough vitality to make it valuable for seed purposes, and therefore most of our seed comes from the Middle West or West.

Sanford White Flint. The most popular variety of white flint corn grown. It is very largely used in northern New York and the New England states. We consider it the very best white flint corn grown. In many respects it resembles Longfellow Flint, except in color, as it is white instead of yellow. Ears are long and slender, grain rather small and the cob usually filled from end to end. It is a prolific variety, often producing two to three ears to a stalk.

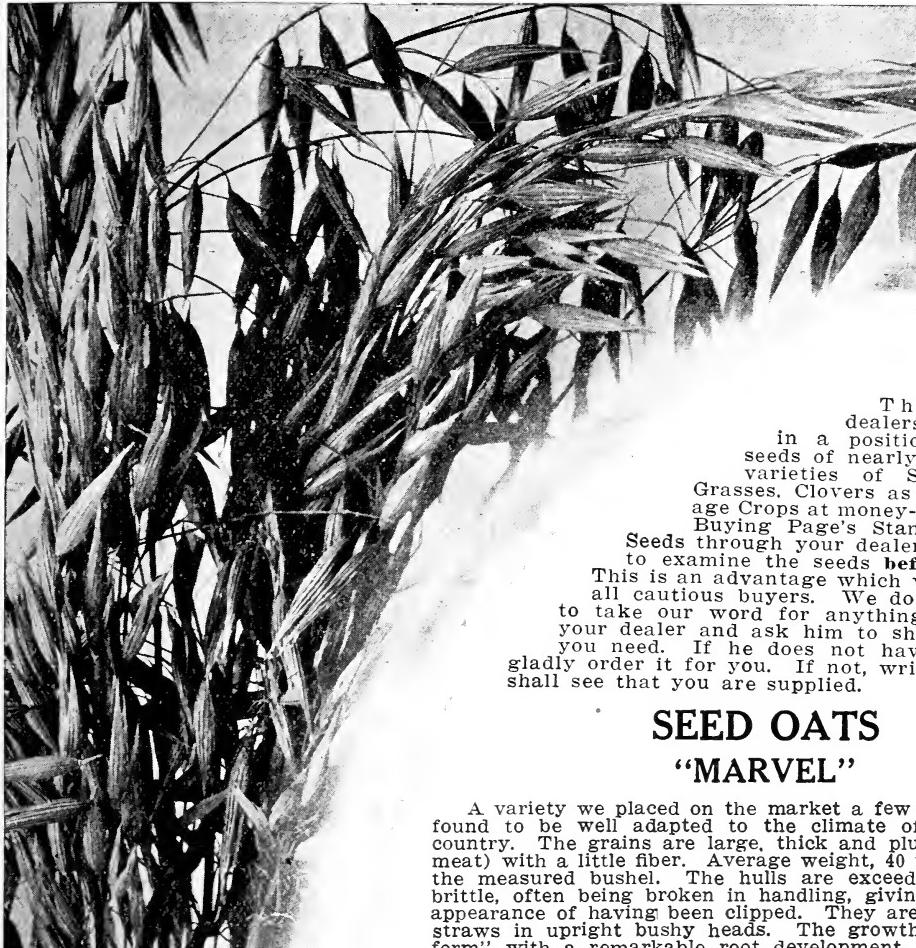
King Philip. An extra early prolific, red flint variety. Ears long, eight rowed.

Note: There is no doubt but what most of the varieties of Flint corn are earlier than any of the Dent varieties, with the possible exception of two varieties. If you wish to grow corn for the matured corn only and live in any of the Northern States it is much safer to plant some Flint variety. A great many farmers use the Flint varieties for the silos as they get more ears to the same amount of fodder than from the Dent varieties.



Hall's Gold Nugget.

THE PAGE SEED COMPANY, Greene, N.Y.



Other Field Seeds

Through our dealers we are now in a position to supply seeds of nearly all standard varieties of Small Grains, Grasses, Clovers as well as Forage Crops at money-saving prices. Buying Page's Standard Quality Seeds through your dealer enables you to examine the seeds **before** you buy. This is an advantage which will appeal to all cautious buyers. We do not ask you to take our word for anything—just go to your dealer and ask him to show you what you need. If he does not have it, he will gladly order it for you. If not, write us and we shall see that you are supplied.

SEED OATS "MARVEL"

A variety we placed on the market a few years ago and found to be well adapted to the climate of our northern country. The grains are large, thick and plump (nearly all meat) with a little fiber. Average weight, 40 to 45 pounds to the measured bushel. The hulls are exceedingly thin and brittle, often being broken in handling, giving the oats the appearance of having been clipped. They are borne on stiff straws in upright bushy heads. The growth is of a "tree form" with a remarkable root development, enabling them to resist drought better than most other sorts, and less liable to rust.

On account of the superior quality of MARVEL OATS it is not necessary to sow as many to the acre, as of ordinary kinds. The gain of a few bushels to the acre will more than make up the difference in the cost of the seed. Light-weight, run-out seed may be found everywhere. Discard such this year.

Rye, Spring or Winter. Rye is used as a catch crop, a soiling crop, as fodder, for straw and grain. It is one of the best for a green manure crop. Sow at the rate of 1½ to 2 bushels to the acre.

Barley, Two or Six Rowed. Barley is used for feeding and for its straw. It yields well and is very hardy. Sow as you would for rye.

Japanese Millet. Great for green fodder, hay or ensilage. One of the most valuable of forage plants. The leaves are larger than those of either Hungarian or Common Millet. If planted in early June, it will be ready for cutting in July. If planted by the middle of May, it can be cut three times in the season for fodder. The stalks are sweeter than the Sweet Corn stalks. It is readily eaten by cattle and horses. The yield is 20 or more tons to the acre. It will grow on most any soil. Sow at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds to the acre.

Soy Beans. A great soil improver and an immense producer of highly nutritious forage. Thrives well in hot and dry weather. Sow broadcast one-half bushel to the acre.

Rape—Dwarf Essex. Under favorable conditions Rape is ready for pasturing sheep or cattle within six weeks from the time of sowing. Is a fine fattening feed. Sow in drills at the rate of 5 pounds to the acre.

Sunflower—Mammoth Russian. Highly valued by farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it, as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. Sow the seed as soon as the ground is warm, in hills four feet apart each way. Three pounds will plant one acre.

Canada Field Peas. For the northern states there is no crop of greater value than Field Peas. Whether for fodder, in mixture with Oats or sown alone, there is no crop that can be so strongly recommended. The Marrowfat and Canada Field Peas are valuable for early spring sowing. They are very hardy, and not easily injured by late frosts. Sown alone for fodder or in combination with Oats for hay, or as crop to plow under for green manure they are unsurpassed. When sown alone sow at the rate of 3 bushels to the acre.

Our Constant Efforts are to provide seeds that will give satisfaction throughout the varying climes and on the many different soils found in this country. As a rule, there is a sort for every special need and purpose in every class of seeds. When in doubt as to what you should plant, ask us.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

THINGS WE OUGHT TO KNOW

SPRING TIME TABLE. (Vegetable Seeds)

States or Sections	Sow or Plant			Killing	Frost
	Hardy	Tender	Spring	Autumn	
Connecticut	Apr. May	Late May	Apr. 15—May 1 ...	Oct. 17	
Delaware	Apr. May	Mid May	Apr. 10-20	Nov. 1	
Maine	May	June	May 14-28	Oct. 12	
Maryland	Mar. Apr.	Apr. May	Apr. 4-18	Nov. 4	
Massachusetts	Apr. May	May June	Apr. 10-26	Oct. 22	
New Hampshire	May	June	May 13-20	Sept. 26	
New Jersey	Apr. May	May June	Apr. 11-16	Nov. 4	
Southern N. Y.	Apr. May	May June	Apr. 10-24	Nov. 6	
Northern N. Y.	May	May June	Apr. 25-30	Oct. 6	
Ohio	Apr. May	May June	Apr. 14-24	Oct. 15	
Pennsylvania	Apr. May	May June	Apr. 7-16	Oct. 19	
Rhode Island	Apr. May	May June	Apr. 18-30	Oct. 1	
Vermont	May	June	May 13-18	Sept. 16	
Virginia	Mar. Apr.	Apr.	Mar. 27-31	Nov. 1	
West Virginia	Apr. May	May	Apr. 11-30	Oct. 4	

The Hardy or Cool Weather Vegetables

The following vegetables can be sown as seeds or set out as plants very early, even before the last of the light frosts are over. The temperature should average 45 degrees in the shade.

Asparagus, Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celeriac, Celery, Corn Salad, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Spinach and Turnip.

The Warm Weather or Tender Vegetables

The seeds of the vegetables in the list below should not be sown in the open or the plants set out until both the weather and the ground are settled and warm. The temperature should average not less than 60 degrees in the shade.

Beans, Corn, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Melons, New Zealand Spinach, Okra, Pepper, Pumpkin, Squash and Tomato.

When To Gather Some Vegetables At Their Best For Table Use

Snap Beans. Before attaining full size and development of string.

Beets. Before attaining full size and maturity.

Brussels Sprouts. After frost.

Cabbage. Early sorts, when $\frac{1}{2}$ headed and hardening.

Carrot. For soups, etc. when young, soft and succulent.

Corn. When in the milk, the silk just browning.

Cucumber. When $\frac{1}{2}$ grown, and just before color turns yellow.

Endive. As soon as blanched.

Kale. After the first frost.

Kohl Rabi. While tender and before skin hardens.

Lettuce. Head sorts—after head has fully developed.

Muskmelon. As soon as blossom end yields to pressure.

Okra. While pods are young and tender.

Parsnip. Any time after frost.

Peas. As soon as the pods are filled.

Pumpkin. Winter Squash. After frost has killed the vines.

Radish. Before they get pithy.

Spinach. Before the flower stalk appears.

Summer Squash. Before the shell hardens.

Swiss Chard. Cut when $\frac{1}{2}$ grown.

Turnip. Before fully grown.

Watermelon. When tendril nearest fruit is dead.

The Age of Vegetables

Vegetables have been cultivated and eaten by man for about 10,000 years. A number of our commoner vegetables were well known before the Aryan Migration, 1800 B. C. Melons, Onions, and Garlic are mentioned by Moses, 1400 B. C. Beans have been cultivated 4,000 years; Peas 8,000; Cabbage 8,000; Cucumber 6,000; Lettuce 4,000; Onions 7,000; Tomatoes 2,000; Sweet Corn 1,000; Squash 1,000; Celery 3,000; and Pumpkin about 1,000.

THE PAGE SEED COMPANY, Greene, N.Y.

Useful Information and Planting Tables



Quantities of Seeds Required to Plant One Acre

Quantity per Acre.		Quantity per Acre.	
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 500 plants.....	1 lb.	Lettuce, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	3 lb.
Barley	2½ bu.	Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 80 hills.....	3 lb.
Beans, dwarf, 1 qt. to 100 feet of drill	1¼ bu.	Melon, Water, 1 oz. to 50 hills.....	4 lb.
Beans, pole, 1 qt. to 200 hills.....	½ bu.	Oats	2½ bu.
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 75 feet. of drill	7 lb.	Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	5 lb.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 75 feet of drill.	6 lb.	Onion Seed for sets.....	30 to 50 lb.
Buckwheat	½ bu.	Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 20 feet of drill.....	8 bu.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	½ lb.	Parsnip, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4 lb.
Carrot, 1 oz. to 150 of drill.....	3 lb.	Parsley, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	3 lb.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	5 oz.	Peas, Garden, 1 qt. to 60 feet of drill	3 bu.
Celery, 1 oz. to 10,000 plants.....	4 oz.	Peas, Field	2½ bu.
Clover, Alsike or White Dutch.....	10 lb.	Potatoes	10 bu.
Clover, Luzerne and Large Red.....	10 lb.	Pumpkin, 1 qt. to 200 hills.....	5 lb.
Clover, Medium	10 lb.	Radish, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	10 lb.
Corn, Sweet, 1 qt. to 200 hills.....	8 qt.	Rye	2 bu.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 80 hills.....	2 lb.	Salsify, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	8 lb.
Grass, Kentucky Blue	3 bu.	Squash, Summer, 1 oz. to 30 hills.....	2 lb.
Grass, Kentucky Blue fancy clean.....	2 bu.	Squash, Winter, 1 oz. to 10 hills.....	2 lb.
Grass, Hungarian and Rye.....	½ bu.	Tomato, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	3 oz.
Grass, Mixed Lawn	3 to 4 bu.	Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5000 plants.....	2 oz.
Grass, Millet	1 bu.	Turnip, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	1 to 3 lb.
Grass, Timothy	½ bu.		

Weight of Seeds

Per bu.

	Dis. apart.	No. plants.	Dis. apart.	No. plants.
Barley	12 x 1 In.	522,720	36 x 36 In.	4,840
Beans	12 x 3 "	174,240	42 x 12 "	12,446
Beans, Lima	12 x 12 "	43,560	42 x 24 "	6,223
Buckwheat	16 x 1 "	392,040	42 x 36 "	4,148
Clover Seed	18 x 1 "	348,480	48 x 12 "	10,890
Corn, Field shelled	18 x 3 "	116,160	48 x 19 "	7,790
Corn, Field on ear	18 x 12 "	29,040	48 x 24 "	5,445
Corn, Sweet, about	18 x 18 "	19,360	48 x 30 "	4,356
Cow Peas	20 x 1 "	313,635	48 x 36 "	3,630
Millet, German	20 x 20 "	15,681	48 x 48 "	2,723
Millet, Japanese	24 x 1 "	261,360	60 x 36 "	2,901
Oats	24 x 18 "	15,520	60 x 48 "	2,178
Peas, Smooth	24 x 24 "	10,890	60 x 60 "	1,743
Peas, Wrinkled	30 x 1 "	209,088	8 x 1 Ft.	5,445
Potatoes	30 x 6 "	34,848	8 x 3 "	1,815
Rye	30 x 12 "	17,424	8 x 8 "	680
Wheat	30 x 16 "	13,068	10 x 1 "	4,356
Grass, Timothy	30 x 20 "	10,454	10 x 6 "	726
Grass, Red Top, in chaff	30 x 24 "	8,712	10 x 10 "	435
Grass, Red Top, recleaned, about	30 x 30 "	6,970	12 x 1 "	3,630
Grass, Orchard	36 x 3 "	58,080	12 x 5 "	736
Grass, Blue	36 x 12 "	14,520	12 x 12 "	302
	36 x 18 "	9,680	16 x 1 "	2,722
	36 x 24 "	7,260	16 x 16 "	170

Average Time Required for Garden Seeds to Germinate

	Days		Days
Beans	7-10	Lettuce	6-8
Beets	7-10	Onion	7-10
Cabbage	4-8	Parsley	15-21
Carrot	12-18	Peas	6-10
Cauliflower	4-8	Parsnip	10-20
Celery	10-20	Pepper	9-14
Corn	5-8	Radish	4-6
Cucumber	6-10	Salsify	7-12
Endive	5-10	Tomato	10-14
Kale	5-7	Turnip	4-8

Maturity Table.

Beans, table use.....	50 to 65 days
Beets, table use.....	60 to 70 days
Cabbages, early for cutting.....	90 to 100 days
Cabbages, late for cutting.....	100 to 120 days
Carrots, table use.....	60 to 70 days
Celery, table use.....	120 to 140 days
Sweet Corn, table use.....	85 to 100 days
Cucumbers, table use.....	65 to 70 days
Lettuce, table use.....	40 to 50 days
Melons, table use.....	85 to 100 days
Onions for Storage.....	90 to 120 days
Peas, table use.....	50 to 70 days
Radishes, table use.....	20 to 45 days
Tomatoes, table use.....	90 to 100 days
Turnips for Storage.....	65 to 90 days

Table to Assist Farmers and Gardeners in Making Accurate Estimate of the Amount of Land in Different Fields Under Cultivation.

10 rods x 16 rods equal.....	1 acre
8 rods x 20 rods equal.....	1 acre
5 rods x 32 rods equal.....	1 acre
4 rods x 40 rods equal.....	1 acre
5 yards x 968 yards equal.....	1 acre
10 yards x 484 yards equal.....	1 acre
40 yards x 121 yards equal.....	1 acre
209 feet x 209 feet equal.....	1 acre
200 feet x 108.9 feet equal.....	½ acre
100 feet x 145.2 feet equal.....	⅓ acre
100 feet x 108.9 feet equal.....	¼ acre

Weight of Manure and Fertilizers to Apply to Different Crops per Acre.

Potatoes	Stable 15 to 30 tons
Mangel Wurzel.....	Stable 20 to 30 tons
Carrots	Stable 12 to 20 tons
Beans	Stable 12 to 20 tons
Onions	Stable 25 to 40 tons
Nitrate of Soda and Potash.....	250 lbs.
Salt	250 to 500 lbs.
Soot	1,000 to 1,500 lbs.
Concentrated Fertilizers for garden or field cultures.....	500 to 800 lbs.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

A Final Word of Advice

While our seeds are sold in commission packets as well as bulk by most of our dealers, let us point out to you the advisability of buying seeds in quantities larger than packets. In the first place, you get more for your money. One ounce of Radish seed, for instance, costs from 5 to 10 cents, which is twice as much as you would pay for a packet; BUT you get least six times as many seeds in the ounce, and since most seeds are of strong vitality for a number of years it need not annoy you if, at the end of the season, you have some on hand. Simply put them in a glass jar or a good strong box, secure of mice and dampness, and they will keep well.

Another thought—Few packets of seeds contain a sufficient quantity for making repeated sowings. Yet, to have vegetables that are "just right" in quality from beginning to end of the gardening season, you should sow such kinds as radishes, lettuce, beets, beans and many others, repeatedly, a few rows at a time, a week or two apart. Throughout this guide you will find, following the headlines in the different classes, a line or two, showing what space may be sown with one ounce. If, in our experience, a packet of seeds of a certain kind is sufficient for the average home garden, you will find that we frankly say so.

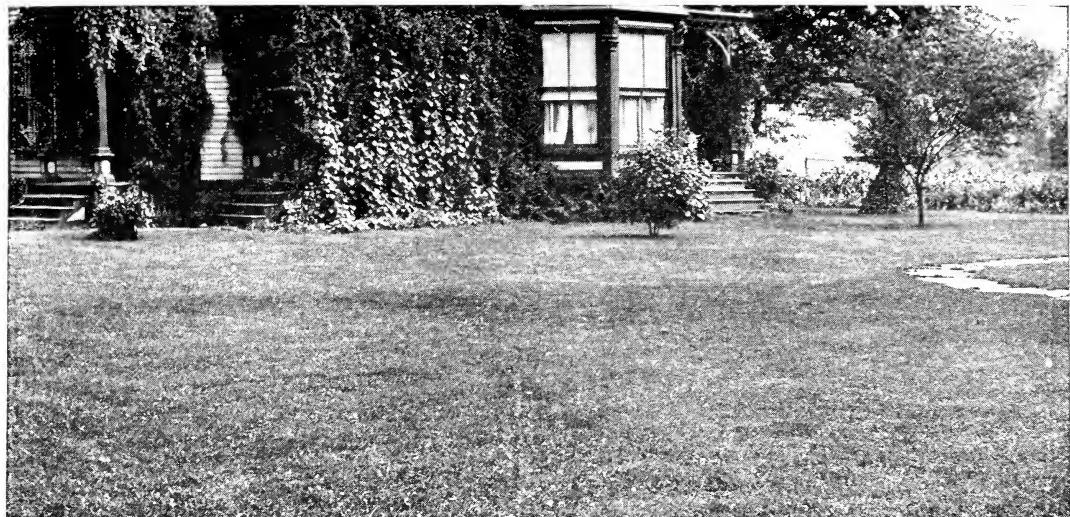
Perfect frankness is the keynote of this catalog. We not only try to supply dependable seeds, but we also want to help planters of our seeds to make their gardening efforts a success. With that idea in mind we have not hesitated to state occasionally that one or the other variety is of little or no use in the home garden since other, better sorts are available. Take Watermelons, for instance. The best sorts for shipping have a tough rind, but are usually of indifferent quality. In the home garden, one cares very little whether the rind of the melon is hard so long as the contents is sweet. We have made it a point, wherever we thought it safe to do so, to mention the special adaptability of the different sorts for different purposes. Let our suggestions guide you in your selection and let our seeds help you to have the kind of a garden of which you may be justly proud.

Sincerely yours,

The Page Seed Company

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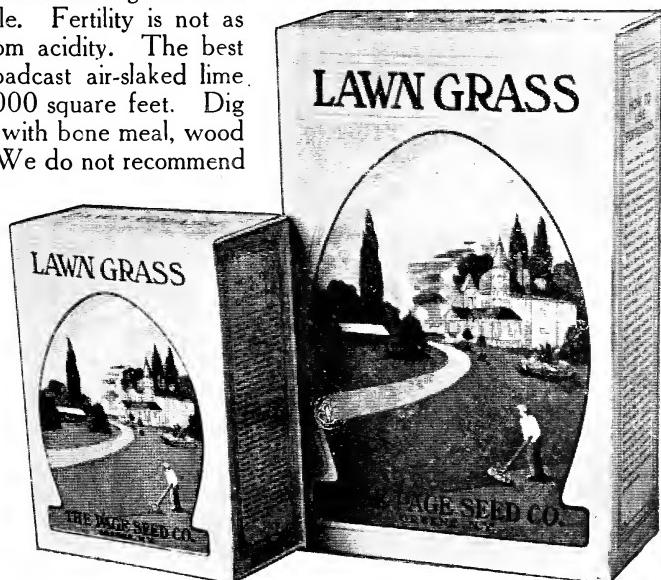
Page's Central Park Lawn Grass

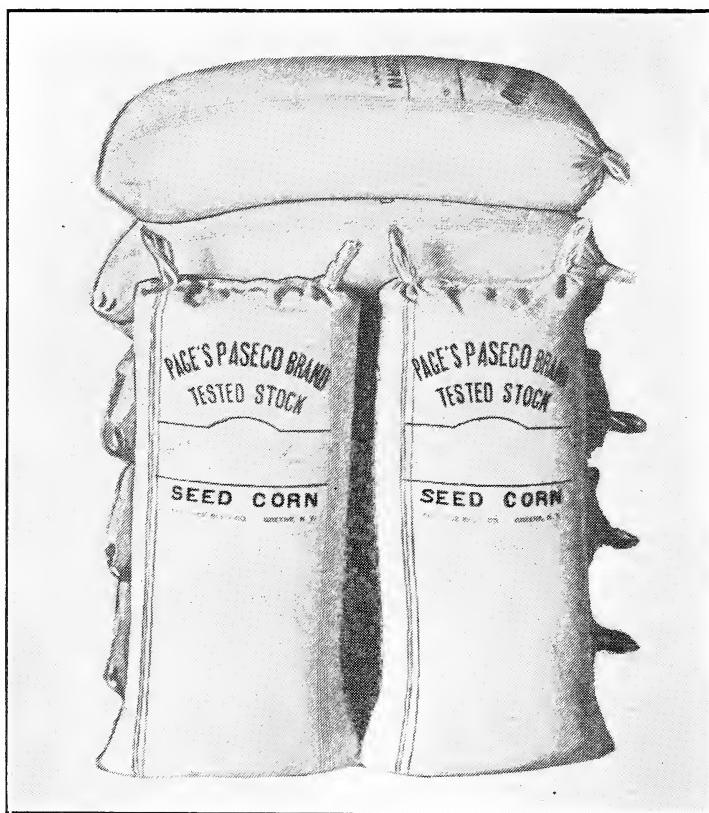
Is a mixture of fine-bladed, deep-rooting grasses which will thrive on a great variety of soils and under widely varying climatic conditions. No one particular grass makes a perfect lawn excepting, perhaps, Kentucky Blue Grass and that does well only in isolated localities where the soil conditions are just right. But for general use throughout the country, a well-balanced mixture is required which will grow a closely interwoven turf that stands tramping upon and does not winter-kill. Our "Central Park" Lawn Grass Mixture is composed entirely of hardy grasses that will form a perfect and enduring lawn quickly. It will withstand the extremes of heat and cold equally well, after it becomes firmly established and will please the eye eight months in the year with a velvety, deep green carpet of luxuriant grass.

Page's Central Park Lawn Grass is sold in both bulk and in cartons, as shown below. These cartons in your dealer's store is a sure indication that he carries one of the finest grades of Lawn Grass that can be obtained. They contain just the right amount of seed to sow on many of the small private lawns. Where larger quantities are needed it is cheaper to buy in bulk. Be sure to specify Page's Central Park Lawn grass mixture when ordering.

How to Make a Lawn

The two fundamental requirements for a good lawn are that the soil be sweet and fertile. Fertility is not as important as that the soil be free from acidity. The best way to "sweeten" the soil is to broadcast air-slaked lime at the rate of one bushel to every 1,000 square feet. Dig or plow the soil deeply and enrich it with bone meal, wood ashes or pulverized sheep manure. We do not recommend stable manure as it is generally full of weed seeds. After digging, rake the soil well until it is free of stones and trash, thoroughly pulverized and perfectly level. Then sow seeds at the rate of one pound to every 300 square feet, or about 15x20 feet of space. Rake it again, then roll good, to pack ground firmly. As soon as the grass is about three inches tall, cut it with a **sharp** lawn mower. A dull mower pulls the young grass out with the roots. It is a mistaken idea that lawn grass is benefitted by letting it grow tall, and, perhaps, even go to seed the first year. Regular cutting from the start stimulates additional root activity and the best lawns are those that are clipped regularly, though not too closely.





Our Genuine PASECO Seed Corn in Bags

This brand on bags of Seed Corn is proof that your dealer handles Page's Pedigreed Stocks. The kinds that have proved silo fillers, and where the season is right, big yielders of ears in bushels per acre. Always insist on

PAGE'S "HIGH BRED" SEED CORN

Our thoroughbred strains of all the worthwhile sorts are the best that we can put out after over 20 years of constant effort. We do not claim that our Seed Corn is Better than other kinds or brands. We do claim that "Paseco" brand of Seed Corn is the best that can be obtained with our standard of high quality, high yield and high germination. We have been able to establish a reputation for Seed Corn, so much so, that we have the largest trade on strictly high-bred Seed Corn in the East. Good Corn can not be bought cheaply. Buy only the best.

Ask your dealer for "Page's High Bred Seed Corn."

THE PAGE SEED COMPANY

Chenango Valley Seed Gardens

GREENE

NEW YORK